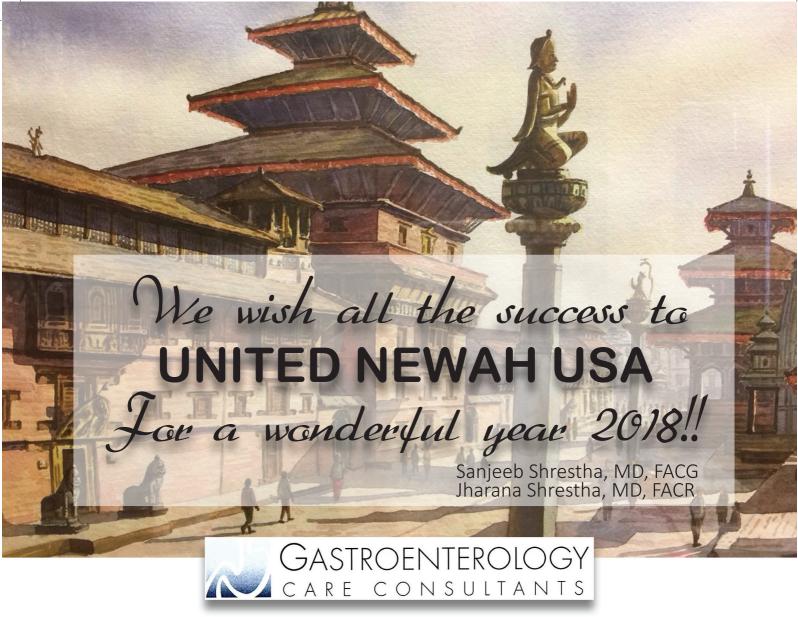


United Newah USA यूनासःत्यन्त न्वाः यूग्राग्



SOUVEINI

March 2018 | 2nd Issue



Providing complete, comprehensive, compassionate and cost effective gastroenterology and hepatology care in our local community

817-599-6222 www.gastrocc.net

750 Eureka St, Suite B Weatherford, TX 76086 1308E Paluxy Road, Suite 300 Granbury, TX 76048





By Pabitra Shrestha

Florist | Wedding Planning | Events "For one of a kind wedding and events"

Decor • Photo • DJ • Make up • Cake • Pandit • Venues
Professional Ligthing • Centerpieces • Party Supplies

www.YourEventsDecor.com info@YourEventsDecor.com

www.faceebook.com/YourEventDecor (682.583.8095



Decor • Photo • DJ • Make up • Cake • Pandit • Venues



United Newah USA

Ritual is a core value of Newah Culture, Art and Tradition; its complexity speaks up its volume of richness.

Deepankar Bajracharya was one of the first Newahs who brought life of ritual in the USA. He did first ever IHI ritual in Dallas, Texas in 2002 for Sanjay Rajbhandari's daughter and first ever Group IHI in Maryland on May 13, 2006 which was organized by Nepa Pasa Pucha Amerikaye. These two events have significant role on Newah Movement and its evolution in the USA. He passed away on JAN 31, 2018 at age of 49.

Bhaju Laxmi Narayan Maharjan, a true devotee performed Nyata Bhulu Ajima Dyo Pyakhan for continuous 80 years. He started tantric ritual dance at the age of 14 and dedicated his whole life until he passed away on FEB 03, 2018 at age of 94.

We pay respect and tribute to Deepankar Gurju for his leading role and Bhaju Laxmi Narayan for his lifelong dedication towards Newah Culture.

Team Effort!

Have you ever thought what would be your contribution on Newah Civilization? Your time, money (even a single penny counts), your expertise or your new idea and thought. Please join us to keep the flow of momentum to teach and be taught our rituals and culture and let's be united to keep our Identity alive; let's be united to Preserve, Promote and Practice our Culture and save our Newah Civilization.

Last but not least, heartfelt thanks to Guest Editor for his tireless effort, Article Contributors and the publishing team. Huge shout outs to all Advertisers and Photo artists for capturing live moments of our projects.

PUBLICATION TEAM

Editor: Pramesh Shrestha

Guest Editor: Keshar Man Tamrakar Managing Editor: Rabindra Banepali

Cover Design: Manjil Shrestha, Pixel6Studio.com Cover Photo: Ujjwal Singh, Aaha Production

Contributing Photo Artists:

Yumesh Shrestha & Nils Tamrakar, 1and1Creation.com Ujjwal Singh, Aaha Production Sunjay Mukhia, texasnepal.com Shanti Shrestha, NPPA

Advertisement Committee: Bijaya Bajracharya, Prazol Maharjan

Pre-press Setting/ Printing: Suraj Maharjan/ Bhairab Printing Solution, Chhauni, Kathmandu

SOUVENIR is a publication of **United Newah USA** 8833 Maple Ridge Trail Fort Worth TX 76244 UnitedNewahUSA@gmail.com | www.UnitedNewahUSA.org

United Newah USA



Dr. Sanjeeb Shrestha **Advisor**



Rohin C Shrestha **Financial Advisor**

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (2017-2019)



Anil Manandhar **President**



Pramesh Shrestha **Immediate Past President**



Rabindra Banepali **General Secretary**



Bijaya Bajracharya Secretary



Mahendra Manandhar **Treasurer**



Binaya Tuladhar **Joint Treasurer**



Yumesh Shrestha **Executive Member**



Shailendra Manandhar **Executive Member**



Raju Sthapit **Executive Member**



Udaya Ranjitkar **Executive Member**

United Newah USA FOUNDING MEMBERS



Pramesh Shrestha



Reema Shrestha



Anil Manandhar



Saroja Manandhar



Shoyambhu Shakya



Kamala Shakya



Rabindra Banepali



Rojana Banepali



Bijaya Bajracharya



Sabina Bajracharya



Mahendra Manandhar



Sunita Manandhar

United Newah USA FOUNDING MEMBERS



Binaya Tuladhar



Rajani Shakya



Yumesh Shrestha



Sheetal Shrestha



Shailendra Manandhar



Ramita Shrestha



Dr. Sanjeeb Shrestha



Dr. Jharana Shrestha



Niraj Shrestha



Sweety Baidhya



Rohin C. Shrestha



Simrika Chitrakar



Basav C. Rajopadhyay

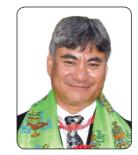
February 26, 2018

Nepal Sambat 1138-Chilla Thwo: Ekadasi

Mr. Anil Manandhar President United Newah USA Dallas/Fort Worth, TX

Re: WNO Greetings

Jwojalapa,



On behalf of the World Newah Organization, it is my pleasure to share sincere congratulations and warm greetings on the auspicious occasion of the United Newah USA's upcoming 3rd Annual General Meeting. We congratulate United Newah USA on publication of the second issue of its magazine this year. The WNO Executive Committee joins me in applauding your efforts and wishes you continued success in your efforts as well as a meaningful and memorable 3rd Annual General Meeting.

WNO would like to commend United Newah USA for its successful launch of cultural activities for the Newah-Nepalese community in the greater Dallas/Forth Worth metropolitan area. Your activities significantly contribute to promoting Newah culture. Celebrating popular Newah festivals like Yenya Punhi and Mha Puja and organizing special ceremonies such as Ihi and Kayeta Puja not only support family and community connection to our culture but also help bring greater awareness to the rich heritage of the Newahs and the importance of our history and rituals. Newah people around the globe can feel proud of United Newah USA for its ongoing efforts in Texas.

It is critical that Newah people around the globe unite to build awareness of Newah culture and promote and preserve our Newah identity as we actively strive to achieve equal rights for our language and culture. WNO is confident that the United Newah USA will continue to contribute to this cause and sponsor excellent activities designed to showcase and strengthen Newah culture and Nepal bhasa. We look forward to working closely with the United Newah USA team to achieve our common goals. Subhaye.

Warm regards, Season Shrestha President World Newah Organization

Your home could be your greatest asset. Protect it.



Here's the good news: Property values continue to rebound after the Great Recession. In fact, Zillow.com reports that as of August 31, 2017, the median home value in the U.S. stood at \$201,900—an increase of 6.9% in just one year.

So what's the bad news? In 2013, the last year for which there are statistics, home mortgage debt was the largest household liability, representing between two-thirds and three-quarters of total household debt.1

Given these statistics, it's easy to see why so many new homeowners are eager to purchase mortgage insurance from their lenders. That way, if something tragic happens, they can be sure that the lenders will be paid in full and that their families will retain ownership of this valuable asset.

Be sure to consider all the options.

It's important, however, for homeowners to realize that there are other ways to protect the lifestyle and wealth of their families. Personally owned life insurance, for example, can perform many of the same functions as mortgage insurance, but it offers greater flexibility. That's because life insurance gives your beneficiaries the freedom to determine how the death benefit will be spent. Let's take a look at why that might be important.

You—and your loved ones—may want greater flexibility.

While your family can always use the death benefit to retire the mortgage, there may be more immediate financial needs. With life insurance, they have the option of using the money to pay medical bills, cover funeral expenses, or simply keep the household up and running in your absence. It may also make sense for your loved ones to pay down the mortgage over time, so they can use the insurance proceeds for other purposes and take advantage of the mortgage interest deduction. What's more, personally owned life insurance is portable, so as long as your policy remains in good standing, you will remain covered—no matter where you live or how many times you move.

Of course, most people don't buy a home simply for its value—but now, more than ever, that is an important consideration. If your home—and any equity you have built up—represents your largest financial asset, be sure to weigh all your options and take whatever steps you can to protect it. No matter what you decide to do, there's a good chance that you—and your loved ones—will sleep better for it.

This educational third-party article is provided as a courtesy by Suresh Basyal, Agent, (CA Ins. Lic. #OI22834) New York Life insurance Company. To learn more about the information or topics discussed, please contact Suresh Basyal at Cell: 309.750.2383, sbasyal@ ft.newyorklife.com or visit www.SureshBasyal.com

1 John C. Weicher, "The Distribution of Wealth in America, 1983-2013," Hudson Institute, January 31, 2017. https://www.hudson.org/ research/13095-the-distribution-of-wealth-in-america-1983-2013



Suresh Basyal

Now serving from Dallas Texas



Regardless of your financial goals (Protecting your loved ones with Life Insurance, Saving for College Education, Estate Conservation or Retirement Planning), I can help you get there.

Let me show you how!

SURESH BASYAL, AGENT CA INSURANCE LIC. # 0122834 NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY 12201 MERIT DRIVE, SUITE 1100 DALLAS, TX 75251 CALL: 309.750.2383

The good news is that it's never too late to start.

Contact me at 309-750-2383 or write at sbasyal@ft.newyorklife.com to schedule a meeting. Visit www.SureshBasyal.com to learn more. Together we can plan better!!

CONTENTS

ITEMS	AUTHOR	PAGE NO.
Editorial		3
United Newah USA Executive Committee		4
United Newah USA Founding Members		5
World Newah Organization	Season Shrestha	7
जैविक विविधताया संरक्षणय्	डा. कमलकृष्ण जोशी	10
Thinking Local Connection The Dots	Rajiva Shanker Shresta	13
संसिवाय् टेक्सस	दुर्जालाल श्रेष्ठ	17
अंजिन दाह संस्कार बिधि र यसको अभिप्राय	बासव राजोपाध्याय	18
न्हाय्कं दुनेया मतिना जुया बिल ष्ठ	रेखा शाक्य (राजमति)	21
Who are we? Nepali or Nepalese	Daya Shakya	22
मांभाय्या महत्व व नेपालभाषा	प्रेम हिरा तुलाधर	24
संवेदनहीन जुया वनाच्वपिं नेवाः कविपिं	डा. बाल गोपाल श्रेष्ठ	26
A Newah Dad of a Newah Daughter	Binita Joshi Shrestha	27
Photo Essay		30
1 st WNO	Uttam Makaju	41
ਗਾਂ ਗਿ ਘ:ਰह ਗਾਂ	शरण ज्यापु हरि	44
स्विजाःया बाखंया दथुइ तनाच्वंगु स∂यता	इन्द्र मान महर्जन	45
तिमी बिना	युमेश श्रेष्ठ	45
शिलापत्र र त्यसको महत्व	प्रकाशमान श्रेष्ठ	49
नेवा: चित्रकलाय् राजोपाध्याय व पोताय् चित्रया	दिपना शर्मा राजोपाध्याय	51
A Memoir Shivaratri	Prazol Maharjan	56
कदम कदम	ाणेशराम ला ष्ढि	58
कलाकार/बाल बर्ष	केशरमान ताम्राकार	59
ष्ठयाञ्जेया थःगु खँ	बिजय बज्राचार्य	60
United Newah USA Financial Report	Mahendra Manandhar	60
Photo Essay		61



जैविक विविधताया संरक्षणय् आषिक विविधताया भूमिका

जैविक विविधताय् कमि वःलिसे विश्वय् भाषिक व सांस्कृतिक विविधताय् नं कमि वःगु खनेदु । बैज्ञानिकतय् हिसाबं न्हापांनिसेंया ऐतिहासिक दर स्वयाः आः जीव-जातिया लोपया दर १००० गुणा अपो जुयाच्वंगु दु धाःसा भाषा वैज्ञानिकतय्गु अनुमान कथं थ्व शताब्दी क्वचालीगु ईतकया दुने ५०-९० प्रतिशत तक विश्वया विभिन्न भाय् लोप जुया वनी धैगु दु ।

डा. कमलकृष्ण जोशी

यल, नेपाः

Diversity in plants and that in animals

Are the wealth embedded in nature

Save them and conserve them

For those that'll come in future.

जैविक विविधता, ग्लोबल वार्मिङ्ग, हिमनदीया च्वापु नाया वनाच्यंगु अवस्था आदि विश्व वातावरणनाप चिनावःगु विषयत थों अन्तरराष्ट्रिय मुद्धा जुयाच्यंगु दु। विश्व वातावरणय् वःगु ध्व परिवर्तनया कारणत मध्ये जैविक विविधताया क्रिमक स्हास प्रमुख खः। विश्व वातावरणया सुधारया लागी जैविक विविधताया संरक्षण अपरिहार्य जूगुलिं उकीया संरक्षणया लागी अन्तरराष्ट्रिय प्रयासत यक्को जूगु दु। अथेसां न जैविक विविधताया संरक्षण संतोषजनक रूपय् जुयाचोन नं विश्व वातावरणय् छुं सुधार वल। ध्व दक्को समस्यात मानव निर्मित जूगुलिं मनूतय्गु क्रियाकलाप, रहनसहन, सांस्कृतिक व भाषिक विविधता आदि थिथि कारकतत्व पाखें नं ध्यान बीमाःगु अवस्था सिर्जना जूगु दु। राजनेता, वातावरणविद् वा संरक्षणविद्तय्गु ध्यान सांस्कृतिक व भाषिक विविधताया महत्व पाखे उलि वंगु खनेमद्। ध्व लेखय् वहे निग् कारकतत्वया महत्वलय् चर्चा जुई।

जैविक विविधता व सांस्कृतिक एवं भाषिक विविधता

सांस्कृतिक व भाषिक विविधता तनावन कि प्राकृतिक वातावरण विशेष यानाः परंपरागत निवासस्थान नं बिस्तारं न्हना वनी धैगु खँ आः ब्यापक रूपं स्वीकार याये धंकृग् द्। हालसालय् जुग् अनुसन्धानं भाय् तना वन कि जैविक विविधताया संरक्षणय् हानी जुई धैगु खँयात प्रमाणित यागु दु। भाय्नाप जैविक विविधता सम्बन्धी परंपरागत ज्ञानया मौलिक स्वापू दु। स्थानीय रैथाने समुदायतसें प्राकृतिक संसारयात बांलाक थू धैगु खँ उमिसं थुकीया याना तःगु वर्गिकरणं स्पष्ट क्यं। थ्व हे ज्ञान जीवयागु रैथाने नां, इमिगु वर्गिकरण व प्रयोगनाप थुकथं प्येपुना च्वंगु दु कि व समुदाय नं थःगु भाय् त्वःतल कि व महत्वपूर्ण ज्ञान नं तनावनी। जाति विशेष सम्बद्ध बनस्पतिशास्त्री व जीवशास्त्रीतसें संकटापन्न जीवतय्गु पुनरावृत्तिया लागी रैथाने नां, जीवतय्गु लोकवर्गिकरण व मेमेगु प्रचलित परंपरायात मान्यता ब्यूगु दु। एमेजोनय् अमुएशा धैगु जातिदथ्वी जूगु छगू अध्ययन कथं अत्यन्त संकटापन्न अवस्थाय् लानाच्वंगु इमिगु भाय् ल्हाइपिं व परम्परा स्यूपिं बाकी दिनिपं छुं मनूत मदया वंलिसे बालीनालीया विविधताय् समेत प्रतिकुल प्रभाव लानावल।

थज्यागु अध्ययनं थ्व स्पष्ट याई कि जैविक विविधताया संरक्षण यायेगु ज्याय् छखें स्थानीय समुदाय व मेखें मानवशास्त्री व भाषा वैज्ञानिकतय्त छयल धाःसा जैविक विविधता संरक्षणया ज्या अपो प्रभावकारी जुइधैगु विश्वास दु। स्थानीय समुदाय नं इमिके जक दूगु परंपरागत परिवृत्तीय (ecological) ज्ञान बीफु धाःसा मानवशास्त्री व भाषा वैज्ञानिकतसें परंपरागत ज्ञान व परिवृत्ति विज्ञानया दथ्वी टापुया रूपय् ज्या याये फु। युनेस्कों जैविक विविधताया संरक्षण व प्रभावकारी व्यवस्थापनय् भलसा दैगु थुजोगु परंपरागत ज्ञान व रैथाने भाय्या संरक्षणय् बःबीग् प्रतिवद्धता क्यंग् द्।

जैविक विविधता हटस्पट (जैविक विविधता यक्को दुगु क्रियाशील स्थल) यु भाषिक विविधता

जैविक विविधताय् कमि व:लिसें विश्वय् भाषिक व सांस्कृतिक विविधताय् नं कमि वःग् खने द्। वैज्ञानिकतय् हिसाबं न्हापां निसेंया ऐतिहासिक दर स्वया: आ: जीव-जातिया लोपया दर १००० ग्णा अपो ज्याच्वंग् द् धाःसा भाषा वैज्ञानिकतय्ग् अनुमान कथं थ्व शताब्दी क्वचालीग् ई तकया द्ने ५०-९० प्रतिशत तक्क विश्वया विभिन्न भाय लोप ज्या वनी धैगु दु। थ्व स्वयाः न्हचो जूगु थीथी अध्ययनं नं जैविक व भाषिक विविधतायाग् भौगोलिक ब्यवस्थापनय् थ्वनाप मिलेजुग् परिणामत क्यंगु दु। गोरेन्फ्लो व वय्क:या सह-अनुसन्धानकर्ता (२०१२) तसें जंगली जैविक विविधता यक्को दुगु विश्वया विभिन्न थासय् याःगु अध्ययनत कथं छु क्यंगु दु धाःसा अजोगु क्षेत्रय् विश्वया दक्को भाय्या ७० प्रतिशत तक भाषिक विविधता खने द्। अले व भाय्त अप्व यानाः स्थानिय् (मतलब व भाय्त व हे क्षेत्रय् बाहेक मेथाय् मल्हाइग्) किसिमया खः । अजोग् स्थानिक भाय्त अक्सर संकटापन्न अवस्थाय् लानाच्वनी । भाषिक विविधता यक्को दुथाय् हे जैविक विविधता नं यक्को छाय् दत धैगु खँ अभां बांलाक थुइके ल्यं हे दिन । अथेसां भाषिक-सांस्कृतिक विविधता व जैविक विविधताया दथ्वी छुं प्रकारया प्रकार्यात्मक (functional) सम्बन्ध दु धैगु खँ स्पष्ट ज् । छुं न छुं विशिष्ट संरक्षण प्राथिमकता सहितया संकटापन्न जीवतय्गु संरक्षित क्षेत्रय् भाय्या नं विविधता खने दुगु खँयात बेवास्ता याये फैमख्। उकें सफल जैविक विविधता संरक्षणया लागी भाषा-संस्कृतिया संरक्षण नं उलि हे आवश्यक जू धैग् खँ गोरेन्फ्लो व सह अनुसन्धानकर्तातय्गु अनुसन्धानं क्यंगु दु।

संरक्षणशास्त्री मिटरमेइअर (२०१२) कथं नं जैविक विविधता यक्को दूग् थासय् भाषिक विविधता नं शिखरय् थ्यंग् खने द्। अन्वेषणया सिलसिलाय् भित्र तक विश्वया थाय्थासय् चाहिले धुंका: यानादीगु अनुभव कथं वय्कलं धैदिल भीगु ध्व ग्रहलय् यइपुसे च्वंगु मनूतय्गु संस्कृतित यक्को दु खनी । वय्कलं ब्राजिली एमाजोनया कायापो संस्कृति निसें कया कालाहारीया सान मनूत व मेलानेशियाया थीथी संस्कृति अवलोकन याये ध्ंका: थ्इका दिल । यक्को कथंया आदिबासीत व थ्व थीथी संस्कृतिया मनूत भीगु थ्व ग्रहलय् जैविक विविधताय् दक्कोसिबय् धनी क्षेत्रय् बसोबास यानाच्वंग् द्। विश्वया न्ह्येग् अरब स्वयाः अपो मनूतय्त मदय्कं मगाःगु त्वनेगु लः, पराग व स्वच्छ फय्थें जागु पर्यावरणीय सेवाया ऋमिक प्रवाहयात

नं विश्वसनीयता प्रदान यासें जैविक विविधतायात सन्तुलनय् तय्ग् ता:चा हे थ्व क्षेत्रय् द्।

थौंया विश्व ब्यापीकरण गुलि गुलि न्हचोने वन परंपरागत सम्दाय व आदिबासी जनतायात लोमंका यंकल अथवा इमिसं रक्षा यानातःगु पर्यावरणीय सेवापाखें वःगु उपलब्धीया समान वितरणय् इमेसं लोमंकल या फताहा आश्वासन बिया: फांग लात । व स्वया:नं त:धंगु खँ छु धासा: आर्थिक उन्नितया नामं इमिगु मौलिक वासस्थान, उकीया सीमाना व सांस्कृतिक सम्पदायात लाःगु अपो चापं यानाः इपिं अभ्न अपो संकटापन्न स्थितिलय् ला:गु द् । संरक्षणशास्त्रीतसें जैविक विविधता व मानव संस्कृतिया विविधता दथ्वी बल्लाःगु सम्बन्ध दु धैगु खँ महसुस याःगु दु।

गोरेन्फ्लो व वय्कया सहकर्मितय्सं या:ग् अध्ययन कर्थ विश्वभरी आतक ल्हानाच्वंग् ६९०० भाय् द् । व भाय्त थ्व ग्रहलय् गथे छरे जुयाच्वंगु दु धैग् खँय् वय्कःपिनिग् अवलोकन कथं जैविक विविधताय् तःमि ज्याःनं खतरांय्क्त ३५ गू थाय्त (हट स्पटस्) व न्यागू जैविक विविधता यक्को दूगु गुं (वाइल्डरनेस) क्षेत्रय् अप्पो खने दु। थ्व थाय्त वंगु शताब्दीया २५ दँ तक अन्तरराष्ट्रिय संरक्षण रणनीतिया केन्द्रविन्दु जुयाच्वन । उके माडाग्यास्कर, फिलिपिन्स, ट्रपिकल एण्डस व दक्षिण अमेरिकाया केप क्षेत्र ख:। व थासय् ७० प्रतिशतं मयाक रैथाने प्राकृतिक बनस्पति मदये धुंकल अथेसां स्थानिक जातीया वनस्पति मेथाय् स्वयाः अभन दक्कलय् यक्को अन हे दनी । अलय् ग्ं इलाका मध्ये एमेजोनिया, कंगोया ग्ंत व न्यूगिनीया टापूतलय् अभननं ७० अथवा व स्वयाः अप्पो प्रतिशत वनस्पति रैथाने हे तिनि।

जैविक विविधताया प्रभावकारी संरक्षण यायेत भाषिक विविधताया संरक्षण अपरिहार्य

डा. मिटरमेइअर (२०१२) धाप् कथं भाय्या संरक्षण यायेग् खःसा जैविक विविधताया हटस्पट व वाइल्डरनेस् क्षेत्रतय्गु संरक्षणयात दोब्बर यायेमा । भीसं थुलि यायेफत धाःसा भीगु जातिया भाय् व संस्कृतिया विविधतायात संरक्षण यायेगु अपो सम्भावना दई। थ्व खँ निखें नं उलि हे लागु जुई। जैविक विविधतायात प्रभावकारी रूपं संरक्षण यायेग् खःसा न्हापां रैथाने भाय् व संस्कृतिया संरक्षण जुइमाः।

अञ्जु सक्सेना व लार्स बोरिन (२००६) अनुसार भाय् न्हनीगु प्रिक्रया धैगु छुं न्हूगु मखु । इतिहासय् उकिया उदाहरणत यक्को द्। उकी मध्ये गोठिक भाय, स्मेरियाया भाय, हाइटाइट उल्लेख याये बहःज् । लगभग ५०० दँ द्ने थ्व विश्वया बच्छि भायत मल्हाये ध्ंकल (सैस १९९२) । थ्व विषयया गाम्भियं थौं विश्वय् ज्याच्वंग् न्ह् परिवर्तनत खः । अन्तरराष्ट्रियकरण, विश्व ब्यापीकरण, वृहत क्षेत्रीय अर्थतन्त्र व आम सञ्चारया माध्यमत खः । थ्केंयाना राजनैतिक व आर्थिक रूपं बल्लाग् छग् सम्दायनं चिचिधंग् यक्को सम्दायतय्तः कोथ्लातये फत। हेल (१९९२) नं भाय् न्हनिग् न्हापा व आ:या प्रिक्रयातय्ग् फरकयात बाँलाक ब्याख्या यानादीग् द्।

दक्षिण एसियाय् सांस्कृतिक व भाषिक विविधताय् धनीग् देश मध्ये नेपाल नं छग् प्रमुख देश ख:। थ्व देशया भौगोलिक बनौटय् दूग् विविधतां यानाः जैविक विविधता नं यक्को हे द् । नेपालया थिथि आदिबासी जनजातीतमध्ये यक्कोसिया थ:ग् हे भाय्, थ:ग् हे संस्कृति द्। उकी मध्ये नेवा:भाय् नापं यक्को रैथाने भाय्त आः संकटापन्न अवस्थाय् थ्यने ध्ंकल । इमिग् संरक्षण मज्ल धाःसा सम्बन्धित संस्कृति नं न्हनावनी । अलय् भी संरक्षणविद्, सरकार व थिथि सम्दायतय्ग् जैविक विविधताया संरक्षणया प्रयासत ब्यर्थय् वनी । जोशी (२०११) अनुसार नेवातय् थिथि नख:चख: व कर्मकाण्डय् स्वांमा, सिमा व इमिग् अंश आदि प्रयोग यायेग् चलन द् । वय्कलं ग्ग् अवसरय् ग्ग् स्वां, हः आदि प्रयोग याइग् खः उकीया नेवाभाय्या नां व बोटानिकल नां बियादीग् द्। उदाहरणया लागी मचाब्पिन्त नकीग् खिचाभ्वाथः (Blumea lacera), इम् (Trachylospermum ammi), छें पवित्र, शान्ति यायेत माःहना तयेगु न्याता प्रकारया सिमाहः (पञ्चपल्लव - वंगलिसमा (Ficus religiosa) या हः, बरमा (Ficus begalensis) या ह:, अंमा (Magnifera indica) या हः, चांप (Michelia champaca) या हः व पं (Bambusa sp.) या हः उल्लेख याना दीगु दु। व हःत दक्को सःखी (Eulaliopsis binata) खिपतय् माः हनी । अथे हे भीग् संस्कृतिनाप सम्बन्धित मेमेग् थीथी अवसरय् प्रयोग जुइग् स्वां-सिमा आदिया वय्कलं चर्चा याना दीग् द् । संस्कृतिनाप हनाव:ग् स्वां-सिमा, जनावर आदिया नां व पहिचान संस्कृति अथवा भाय तन कि अथें हे तनावनी । अले वनापं इमिग् अस्तित्वया ज्ञान तक नं मदया वनेग् स्वभाविक रूपं सम्भावना अप्वः जुई । भाययात संस्कृतिं लिकया बिल धाःसा भायनापं नत्वीगु, बोबीग् व तारिफ यायेग् तरिकात, म्हितेग् किसिम व तरिकात, थीथी नियमत, साहित्य, म्ये, क्वा:, उखान, वास: यायेग् तरिका, पूजा-आजा, व बृद्धिया खँ आदि नं तनावनी । भाय्या माध्यमं बाहेक संस्कृतियात छुंकथं नं उले फइमख्,

वइग् पीढियात लःल्हाये नं फइमख् । भाय् तन कि भीग् जीवनयापनया तरिका, व नाप सम्बन्धित बिचार, व मानवीय यथार्थता नं न्हनी । उकें भीग् संस्कृतिनाप हनावःग् स्वां, सिमा, जिडबुटी, जनावर आदि जैविक समुहया सफल संरक्षणया लागी नं जैविक विविधताया संरक्षण आवश्यक जुई अलय जैविक विविधताया प्रभावकारी संरक्षणया लागी संस्कृति व भाषिक विविधताया संरक्षण अपरिहार्य जुई । थौंया राजनीतिं थ्व खँ थइके मफत धाःसा कन्हयु न्हचाक्को पश्तायुचा:सां न्हने धुंकुग् भाषिक, सांस्कृतिक व जैविक विविधता हाकनं न्हापाया हे रूपय् लिहाँ वयेग् सम्भव दैमख्। ई दनिबलय् बृद्धि ब्याकेमाल ।

सन्दर्भ ग्रन्थ

Gorenflo, L. J. Suzanne Romaine, A. M. Russell and Kristen Walker-Painemilla. 2012. Co-occurrence of linguistic and biological diversity in biodiversity hotspots and high biodiversity wilderness areas. Environmental Sciences. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 109(21): 8032-8037.

Hale, K. 1992. On endangered languages and safeguarding of diversity. Language 68 (1): 1-3.

Joshi, Sanu D. 2007. Plants in Newar Culture. Talk on ethnobotany. Central Department of Botany, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

Mittermeier, R. A. Language diversity is highest in biodiversity hotspots. Humanature, Conservation International Blog. Exploring the vital connections between nature's well-being and our own. May 10, 2012.

Sasse, Hans-Jurgen. 1992. Theory of language death. In Language Death: Factual and Theoritical Explanations with Special Reference to East Africa. Mathias Brenzinger (ed.), 7-30, Berlin Mountan de Gryuter.

Saxena, Anju and L. Borin (Edts). Lesser-Known Languages of South Asia: status and politics, case studies and applications of information technology. Monton de Gruyter, Berlin New York, pp. 386.

UNESCO online publication in www.unesco. org/new/en/culture/...languages/biodiversity-andlinguistic-diversity/Endangered languages. Biodiversity and linguistic diversity. Maintaining indigenous languages, conserving biodiversity.

Thinking Local

Connecting the Dots

The Newars Next Door

Fragrance Nearer Home



Rajiva Shanker Shresta Sikkim, India

What a wonderful way to usher in the New Year to be with the Newars next door in the same neighbouring Kalimpong in the year the World Newar Organization was observing the Third World Newah Day organizing first ever Global Conference on March 30 and 31 at Kathmandu, Nepal!

t was in Kalimpong after learning my alphabets in 'dhungay' class writing with maize/corns over the letters drawn on the wooden floor by the teacher in one of the oldest schools in Sikkim. Primary school at Rhenock bazar was among the pioneering five started by the Scottish University Missionaries in the year 1886, the year they had started the Scottish University Missionaries Institute (SUMI) the oldest of the educational institutions in Kalimpong. Saint Josesh's Convent was in the neighourhood where I read the Radiant Primer and have many childhood memories of the place with nice cottage and Chandra Orchid and Bulbs Nurseries run by a Rhenock Taksari scion Nirmal Chandra Prakash Pradhan*. Cluny Women's College came up there two decades back - in 1998. In 1956 with the end of the Indo Tibet trade, my Buba had wound up Kalimpong branch office of Harishankerlal Ramshankerlal Nepali the firm established in 1886 popular as the Nepali Kothi at Banares. After doing high school at Sir Tashi Namgyal High School/Tashi Namgyal Academy in 1962, we had taken our admission in the Darjeeling Government College that was to start the session after a week or so. We thought of holidaying

at Kalimpong and were at the Himalayan Hotel above the stores by the same name, then a social hub people coming to collect the newspaper. Seeing me in the balcony, Nirmal Mama asked both of us - me and my cousin Shyam Sunder of Rhenock - to come along and stay with him. We were overwhelmed by his kindness and hospitality Jyoti Maiju* extended to us sharing wonderful moments with their school-going kids Sunil*, Madhu, Meena, Anil* and Suzie recollecting the days with my parents and little brother Deepak*. Muma Karuna Devi* had planted lapsi, mango and other fruit trees there. Often I found myself here travelling to and fro Darjeeling for next several years completing my M.Sc. in 1969. Once on the way back home from Nepal, he advised me why not go back to my Sanu Mama (Mohan Pratap Pradhan, the first from the Nepalese community to reach the high post of the Chief Secretary) and make your career with good qualifications you have instead of running hither and thither frustrated annoyed with the authority over not securing a Medical seat in spite of the Government of India Scholarship given. It was an eye-opener advice that saw me what was in destiny later to become and retire as the Adviser to the State Planning Commission in 2007.

What a wonderful way to usher in the New Year to be with the Newars next door in the same neighbouring Kalimpong in the year the World Newar Organization was observing the Third World Newah Day organizing first ever Global Conference on March 30 and 31 at Kathmandu, Nepal! Yogbir Shakya, an eminent literary figure there, was mentioning me about the paper he was finalizing for the occasion and sought my availability for the forthcoming felicitations ceremony being organized by the Akhil Bharatiya Newar Sangathan (ABNS), Kalimpong Anchal, which is a district of its own since last year. Soon followed an invitation from their Lyamha Puchah for the function to be held on Sunday the 28th February. They were going to felicitate Nava Ratna Pradhan, the Principal of the SUMI for being honoured with the prestigious National Teacher's Award 2016 given by the President of India on the occasion of the Teacher's Day on 5th September last year. It could not be held then due to the on-going 105-day long strike in the hills. It might be worthwhile to mention here that it was his fifth generation dedicated to the cause of education taking the glory to greater heights on the footsteps of his forefathers including father/principal Pancha Ratna Pradhan*. Captain Prakash Mani Pradhan, Principal of Rockvale Academy, was the chief guest and the venue, the auditorium of the B. B. Pradhan College of Management Studies, started in 2003 by him in fond memory of his father and founder of this premier educational institute established in 1984. The other honoured was Yogbir Shakya, who teaches Nepali at St. Augustine's School and renowned literary figure associated with literary activities including that with Sahitya Akademi and Newar activities besides being a trained Yoga exponent since long. Me proud to be a teacher's son have a great regard to all in this noble profession.

Humbled being felicitated in such a huge gathering, first ever for me at least in this part of the world though the author had the rare privilege of being recognized and felicitated thus by the Newah Organization of America (NOA) and Nepa: Pasa Pucha: Amerikaye (NPPA) the leading social organizations since 2001 and 1991 respectively, way back in 2015 in a grand function held separately to celebrate the Nhu Dan Nepal Sambat 1136 in Maryland USA. It was in 2010 on an invitation from Season Shrestha, then the General Secretary NOA and presently WNO President, we were with them to speak on the Newars in Sikkim and in 2015 NOA President Ram Shrestha invited us to join them in the YenYa or Indrajatra Celebrations. It was a great honour to have his book 'The Newars Worldwide – Connecting the Dots : Sikkim' launched with their support during the Second WNO Convention held there in 2016 from the hands of the Newar stalwart Malla K. Sunder and the Nepalese Ambassador Dr. Arjun Kumar Karki. The Book-Preview held earlier at the Rachna Books had the distinguished Newah personality, former Chief Secretary and 'Sikkim' Ratna' Keshab Chandra Pradhan and Bikram Pradhan, young legislator from our Chujachen constituency in presence of almost all the leading Newah luminaries there, Prof. Dr. Diwakar Pradhan of the Banares Hindu University had introduced the book while Prof. Dr. Pratap Chandra Pradhan of the Sikkim University spoke about the status of the Newars in Sikkim. Following its global launch, the book was released next day by the Newah icon Padma Ratna Tuladhar in a function held at the Asha Safu Kuthi premises in association with Elohan Publications of Nareshbir Shakya. It was attended by a host of Newah personalities including Prof. Hiranya Lal Shrestha, former Nepalese Ambassador to Russia, who introduced the book. The author also availed the opportunity to acknowledge and thank Padma Ratna and Naresh Bir then heading the Nepal Bhasha Manka Khala for bringing first time a good-will cultural troupe to Sikkim celebrating 50 Years of India's Independence in 1997. Raman from Chennai this January invited to

speak in the Hindu Lit for Life Festival. gave me the great news that we have bagged an order for 18 copies of the book from the Library of Congress, Washington D. C. Thanks to all to take us so far!

During our 2017 sojourn also the author had the honour and rare opportunity to be with the United Newah, USA when invited to be the guest of the month for their e-Daboo May 2017 episode in an online interactive session hosted by Pramesh Shrestha in association with the WNO. All these make me belief that the fragrance of some flowers in a garden reaches farther and earlier than in the close vicinity or back home – very much like that of the Taksari Family with The Chandra Nursery established in 1910 by Rai Saheb Ratna Bahadur Pradhan with his brother Babu Durga Shamsher Pradhan in fond memory of their father Taksari Chandrabir Newar, who along with brother Taksari Laxmi Das Newar came invited here to develop and make Sikkim their new home way back in 19th century amidst a hostile environment but to win over their heart soon to have 'miteri saino' to conquer all what is now a history covered by the dust of time. It would not be out of context to mention further here, what Kalimpong is the floriculture capital of the country owes much to them as most of the pioneering nurseries were established by their descendants.

Along with the author, Suryabir Tuladhar, Guruji of Swayambhu Bhimkali Mandir at Gangtok, Prem Pradhan, eminent writer and outgoing Convener of the Consultation Committee for Nepali Language -Sahitya Akademi and Prof. Dr. Pratap Chandra Pradhan, Dean of the Sikkim University were felicitated for contributions to the society in general and the Newar cause in particular by offering Khada, bouquet and a memento each. Yogbir Shakya's 'Newah Khangwa va Khantwa Mhasika' a glossary of words along with equivalent Nepali terms in just 32-pages but very useful for learning and speaking the Newar language published by the ABNS, Kalimpong was also launched by the dignitaries present on the occasion. Speaking about the book the author, Yogbir Sir as he is popularly known, said that it was not for the first time such a compilation was brought out. As far back as in 1948, Bhai Chandra Pradhan* had brought out here one that inspired him. It was his greatness to mention also of our book 'Newa: Varna, Lipi ra Bhasha Parichaya' co-authored with Ranjana Shresta and published by Karuna Devi Smarak Dharmarth Guthi in 1996/2001. Nepal Rajakiya Pragya Pratishthan included it in their esteemed publication 'Vivaranatmak Granth-Kosh' as a reference book. On the present confusion about the West Bengal funded Newar Board and apolitical social body Akhil Bharatiya Newar Sangathan, Shakya made it crisp and clear that each of the organization had their own agenda whereas our goals were the same welfare of the fellow Newars. Very much like, if I may add here, whether you worship Krishna or Ram your target is to get salvation.

Addressing the well behaved and motivated audience, National Teacher Awardee Nava Ratna Pradhan expressed that it would be nice if the reasons for the Newars to be included in the Tribal category of population were documented and circulated for mass awareness printed into a book form. This would help our youth to get sensitized, understand and appreciate as well as guide them why we were after the status eluding us so far. Yogbir Shakya shared that we are very much nearer with doors already opened but waiting for an opportune moment to usher the Newars in that much sought class. It might not be out of context to mention here that there are many who do not believe in such a categorization and reservation of seats making ourselves backward or tribal. We need it more for the poorer section of the society to have a level play-field in areas of education and employment. They are of the view that the Newars are much advanced race to have our own Nepal Sambat calendar named after the country they belong and Ranjana script that fetched UNO membership to the country as Devnagari was already shown by good neighbour India. They have a rich language and literature, different scripts, art, science, technology, culture, custom, tradition and heritage as seen reflected in the architecture of the ancient temples that have spread across the border since ages that all are proud of to make the Newars a distinct race of its own well-amalgamated in the mixing bowl i.e., Kathmandu valley where people from outside assimilated contributing something valuable. Not like the present day when many have turned the capital full of problems, the worst affected environmentally and culturally even threatening the mere existence of the Newars in their own mainland, as such!

Yogbir also threw light on this aspect of our society. While mentioning our mother language in the Census Operations or other surveys, we write Nepali instead of Newar/Nepal Bhasha under the impression that since we do not know and speak it. Referring to an informal talk with the Director of Linguistic Survery of India some time back, it was revealed that knowing or not speaking the language did not matter as we were

socially and culturally brought up using things Newar or with Newar names. Terms like ankhora, ankhora, sinhamu-jwalanhyakh, anti, kota, etc., addressing our relatives as Ba, Ma, Dhaba-Dhama, Nini, Tataju, Paju-Maleju, Chama/Chirima, etc.; celebrating Jankwa, Nhu-Dan, Kija Puja, Indrajatra, etc. using khyen sagan with nya and aila on occasions of happiness or sorrow and eating chhoyela, kachila, woh, bara, chatamari, yomari, lakhamari, etc. were enough to establish and prove that we were the Newars. Even if we know a little bit of it, uneasiness or hesitation to speak the language out of long been dissociated with - struggling and trying to have our identity established in the foreign soil - come on the way as if our tongue was snatched out or voice throttled!

The chief guest Captain Prakash Man Pradhan was of the opinion that we should explore the possiblity of using the modern day benefits of social media like WhatsApp, Facebook, etc. Or to develop some app to be well connected with each other to reach across the message. He believed that many could have been informed about the function well in time to attend and show their support and solidarity towards the efforts taken up so well by the ABNS, Kalimpong Anchal. To speak a word more on the honoured personality Nava Ratna Pradhan, he said quoting an instance of certain aquaintance that the only good quality in him was to come forward and help his best if approached. About Yogbir Shakya, he was mine of information and whenever situation arose to solve out the best, he was a ready-referencer. It is worthwhile to mention here that the three, Nava, Prakash and Yogbir were together in the school SUMI very much like the other three Nandu, Prem and me together doing B. Sc. in the Darjeeling Government College in 1964-67. Suryabir was known to the author since then having first met at Dhirdham where his friends stayed as paying guests with Prof. Tulsi Bahadur Chettri 'Apatan'. It was a sort of reunion of the friends coming together for a common cause and to the community we belong to trying our best to contribute in our own little humble way and repay the society in the best possible manner always!

Gathered that such a function was first held by the ABNS Kalimpong Anchal in 1995 inviting many Newar personalities from Nepal followed by one in 2012. So, there was a great enthusiasm to be seen as people from all walks of life and remote corners of the District attended to the house full packed and heartily felicitated those who brought them so far. Krishna Mani Pradhan was a patron like a big pillar. Besides big support from B. R. Pradhan of Sakyong, Panchkanya arranged by Shanti Pradhan and J. N. Pradhan alias Jit Maskey were behind them always. People had come all the way from 13th Mile, Upper Tanek, Mahakal Phatak, Dumra, Sindrebung, Lower Tashiding, Pedong, Mirik, Mirik-Singzi, Yogpritam, Teesta, Labha, Algarah, Gorubathan, Chhota Bhalukhop, Lolay, Kasey, Mei Monsong, Kalimpong Town 1 and 2, Dalapchand, 9th Mile, Pala, 12th Mile, East Main Road, Ichchey, Suruk-Samathar, Geil Khola, Mirik, Mirik-Singzi, etc. It reflected the love of our people for the culture, tradition and society and expressed their wholehearted support in solidarity for the common cause of the Newars. They all were also invited to the stage and felicitated by the prominent social worker B. R. Pradhan. Even the officials, who made the function a grand success, were also thus honoured for their help. One such person was Ram Pradhan, son of Bhairav Baba Pradhan, the author met while leaving the venue to find that his ancestors too belonged to Rhenock and was related to the Badi Dokan Family of octogenarian Sunder Kumar Pradhan. Earlier, elderly B. R. Pradhan shared with me that his wife was also from Rhenock bazar and the daughter of Tulsi Prasad Pradhan and eldest sister of Dr. Shanti Chettri. To make the event memorable, we had pictures together as also with distinguished guests outside. The sumptuous lunch of popular Newar cuisine like kwati, chhoyela and others served under the careful supervision of the First Lady of the ABNS Kalimpong Anchal Swarnalata Pradhan with firm support from Rabi Pradhan and others of Lyamha Pucha: gave a well deserved befitting end to the wonderful day-long function. We all had the opportunity of a lifetime to cherish and remember for long time to come.

Wives definitely play a leading role in a person's life of the Newar society as well for they are aptly called 'Sahadharmini' also. Long time back, I had read that in our society women in later years of life were treated as a goddess even by her husband but me not in a position to corroborate it further. We celebrate the age by observing Jankwa or Budho Pasni at different stages of life afterwards e.g., at the age of 77 years and seven months, 83 years four months and so onwards. It was historic moment for us to organize the second one, Sahasra Chandra Darshanam, in honour of our Buba Jai Shanker Lall Shresta* with Muma Indira as it denotes sighting of a thousand moons in one's life. Husband's age is generally (if survivved) reckoned for this purpose and wife too is honoured along with him. Besides Ranjana with me and nephew Arvind in the driving seat, Prem and Pratap were accompanied by their respective better halves Piyush and Deepa. My sister Anita with Jwain Saheb Balkrishna Pradhan (Bhansari) had joined us from Gangtok for this function. We later visited Sushiladi-Bhim Bhenaju at Haat Ghar. Its gate was found re-namedafter a doyen of the Nepali literary world Dr. Paras Mani Pradhan in 1999 from its original named after Tobgay Raja of Bhutan with roof also changed from the pagoda to modern style during the slain Gorkha National Liberation Front leader C. K. Pradhan*'s time. They gave us gifts of noodles and later also helped us in some shopping of khada, fing/ricenoodles, etc. Kalimpong was famous for.

Chilly winter morning did not deter our people from reaching on time well dressed in traditional attire with Bhatgaunle cap donned by many there. Welcomed in a traditional manner by Panchkanya offering Tika and Khada with the logo Sukunda and name of ABNS printed in blue. We missed the opening moments like paying homage to the departed/forefathers, but as the Programme advanced, we found the cultural part equally entertaining, especially the dance performed by four little kids. Seeing the well performed and nicely presented items in the well coordinated function, we could firmly be convinced that our culture, custom and tradition were in the safe hands for being securely passed on to the next generation to carry on further to the posterity. We profusely congratulated and thanked heartily the team ABNS Kalimpong Anchal for such a superb celebrations and wished them every success in all their endeavours in the future. The author could not stop himself but taking some picture shots and video clips from his mobile phone to share with friends and family later possibly with a story – and this very - of the historic moment together connecting the dots and this time we were nearer home with the Newars next door!

Disclaimer: This is author's personal account of memories updated to cherish and treasure often on a detour here and there en route to share the joy of the journey called life. Here in this article a sincere attempt has been made to present the status of the Newars as observed recently. Yet something might have escaped that readers could bring to his notice. Some names (asterisk* for those no more), quotes, places and events mentioned are just to connect with and no malice whatsoever intended. He can be reached at shrestars@gmail.com. 'The Newars Worldwide - Connecting the Dot : Sikkim' is available at www. rachnabooks.com.

सिवाय् टेक्सस

सुथय् जि टेक्ससया कःसी दु वाउँगु घाँय् जिगु न्ह्यःने फुलु फुलु वा वः, लः गुलि धाःसा मखना घाँयया दःने

सुंक, सुंक, शुलि सुंक दु ईब्यः फय् नं वैच्वन सुंक कंगः ब्वैच्वन मदु सःसी छुं रवां नं हवैच्वन सुंक

सुंक अहो गुलि जक संगितं बिलिबिलि जाःगु थ्व सुंक वैत सुथं नं सुंक च्वनाः स्व रवै जक हे च्वन तुंक



दुर्गालाल श्रेष्ठ थें, नेपा:





अर्जि दाह संस्कार बिधि र यसको अभिप्राय

वास्तवमा आत्माको मृत्यु हुने होइन उसको शरीरमात्र नाश हुने हो आत्मा त अमर हुन्छ । आफ्नो मृत्युलाई आनन्ददायक, सुखमय र मंग्रालमय बनाउने काम हामी आफैले गर्न सक्दछौं । यदि मानिसले कुनै बस्तु, प्राणी वा परिवार प्रति अधिक मोह हुनु नै आफैलाई दुसित तुल्याउनु हो ।

बासव राजोपाध्याय मेरिल्याण्ड, अमेरिका

हामीले अंगाल्दै आएका धर्म/संस्कृति/संस्कार/परम्परा यी सबै कुराहरु मानब बिकास संगै प्रादुर्भाव अथवा बिकास हुँदै गएका तत्वहरु हुन् जुन हजारौं वर्ष अगाडि देखि चल्दै आए र समय सापेक्षिक रुपान्तरन हुँदै गएका छन् । जुन कुरा समयानूकुल बन्न सक्दैन वा त्यस भित्रका दर्शनहरु (फिलोशफी) बुभन/बुभाउन सक्दैन अन्तत्वगत्वा ती कुराहरु हराउँदै जान्छन् । यो समाजशास्त्रको प्राकृतिक नियम नै हो ।

गत बर्षको स्मारिकामा "मृत्यु संस्कार र बैज्ञानिक आधार" नामको लेख प्रकाशित गरेको थिए धेरै पाठक बृन्दहरुले मन पराईदिनु भयो । त्यसको लागि आभारी छु ।

कित संस्कृति संस्कारहरुको हामीले अर्थ नबुभेरै पिन लोकाचारको लागि मात्र भएपिन मान्दै आइरहेका छौं। आज हामी बिदेशी भूमिमा छौं। यहाँ लोकाचारको प्रश्न आउँदैन। यहाँ पिहचानको कुरा मात्र आउँछ। अन्तराष्ट्रिय बहुभाषिक / बहुसंस्कृतिले भिरएको यो संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकामा नेपालीहरु मध्ये पिन नेवारहरुले छुट्टै पिहचान बनाएर नेपाललाई चिनाउँदै आएका छन्। आफूले गर्नुपर्ने प्रमुख संस्कार संस्कृतिहरुलाई अंगिकार गर्दै आएका छन्। आज मैले कलम चलाउन लागेको बिषय हो मृत्यु पिछ गरिने महत्वपूर्ण संस्कार "दाह संस्कार बिधि र यसको अभिपाय।"

अब जन्म लिएपछि त मृत्यु अवश्यभावी छ । यो त प्राकृतिक नियम नै हो । बैदिक मूल्य मान्यतानुसार मृत्यु भनेको स्थूल शरीर (Gross physical body of soul) "जीव" र शूक्ष्म शरीर (Subtle physical body of soul) को बीचको बन्धन (bridge) लाई आफ्नो इच्छाले नभई प्राकृतिक रुप मै नियम अनुसार पृथ्वी, जल, तेज, आकाश, वायु (पाञ्च भौतिक शरीर) Elemental body बाट तोडेर चेत्न्य वायु जसलाइ प्राण वायु Conscious element or soul लाई

अन्त्य पार्ने प्रकृया नै मृत्यु हो । प्राकृतिक मृत्यु र अप्राकृतिक मृत्युको बिषयमा गत बर्षको अंकमा लेखिसकेको हुँदा आज म यहाँ त्यसको पुनः चर्चा गर्दिन ।

संसार भिर नै मृत्यु पिछको अस्तित्वलाई आ-आफ्नै तिरिकाले स्विकारिएको पाइन्छ । त्यसै गिर नेपालमण्डल भित्रमा नेवार समुदायहरुले परापुर्वकालदेखि नै जीवन र मृत्युको संस्कारको विषयमा आफ्नै किसिमको वैज्ञानिक तिरकाको संस्कार विधिहरु अपनाउँदै आएका छन् । मृत्यु संस्कार विधि भन्नु नै मृत्यु पिछ पिन आत्माको अस्तित्व बाँकी रहन्छ भन्ने मान्यतालाई आधार मानेर नै आत्मालाई सद्गती दिनको लागि गिरने विधि जसलाई मृत्यु संस्कारमा दाह संस्कार Funeral rites भिनन्छ । आध्यात्मिक जीवन दर्शन अनुसार हामी प्राणीको जीवन पंच तत्व (Five universal element) ले बनेको हुन्छ । त्यो पंचतत्वको ग्ण पिन हाम्रो शरीरमा विद्यमान हन्छ ।

- पृथ्वी तत्व यो तत्वको गुण भनेको हाम्रो शरीरमा हाड, मास्, रौं इत्यादि ठोस पदार्थ हन आउँछ।
- २. जल तत्व यो तत्वको गुण भन्नाले रगत, पानी, आंश्, रज, वीर्य, सिंगान, मृत्र इत्यादि हो ।
- ३. तेज तत्व यसको गुणले गर्दा नै हाम्रो शरीर तातो भइरहने हो ।
- ४. आकाश तत्व शरीर भित्र जित खाली ठाउँहरु छन् त्यो आकाश तत्वमा पर्दछ ।
- ५. वायु तत्व वायु तत्वले गर्दा नै हामीले अभिन्त रूपमा सास फेर्न सक्दछौ । हाम्रो शरीरमा दश किसिमका वायुहरु छन् । ती मध्ये महत्वपूर्ण "प्राण वायु" हो । प्राण वायु संग संगै अरु आठ वटा वायुले पिन शरीर छोडछन् । तर "धनञ्जय" नामको वायु भने मृत्यु पश्चात पिन शरीर भित्रै रहने गर्छ ।

यी पंचतत्व संगसंगै पंच ज्ञानेन्द्रिय (आँखा, कान, नाक, जिब्रो र छाला) छन् भने पंच कमेन्द्रिय (हात, खुट्टा, मुख, मलद्वार, पाचन प्रक्रिया) हरु छन् ।

प्राण वायुमा चेतना, बुद्धि, अहंकार र मन मिसिएको हुन्छ जुन साधारण वाय् भन्दा फरक हो ।

गरुड पुराणमा यस्तो लेखिएको छ । अंगुष्ठमात्रः पुरुषो हा हा कुर्वन् कलेवरात् । तदैव गृहयते दूतैर्याम्यैः पश्चन् स्वकं गृहम् ॥

यसको अर्थ यस्तो हुन आउँछ - बुढी औंला जत्रो साइजको प्राणरुपी वायुलाई प्रकृतिको नियम (यमदूत) ले आफ्नो शरीरलाई अवलोकन गराउँदै लिएर जान्छ । जसलाई मृत्यु भन्ने गरिन्छ । मृत्यु पिछ गरिने "दाह-संस्कार" को लागि नेपाल मण्डलमा सीगुथी वा सनागुथी भनेर गुथीयारहरु सबै जना मिलेर आवश्यिकय सामानहरु जोरजाम गरि मृतक शरीरलाई विधिपूर्वक दाह गरिन्छ तर यहाँ विदशी भूमिमा न त गुथी छन् न त गुथीयार न त आवश्यिकय सामान नै उपलब्ध छन् । तर पिन सिमित साधन स्रोतबाट आफ्नो संस्कार अनुसार मृतकलाई दागबत्ती दिने विधिको विषयमा चर्चा गर्दछ ।

दाह-संस्कारलाई चाहिने सामन

- १. श्री खण्ड
- २. कपूर
- ३. अदुवा टुक्रा
- ४. सिन्दूर
- ५. पहेंलो टीका
- ६. सेतो कपडा २ पाऊ (मिटर)
- ७. तुलसी पत्र
- ८. पहेंलो कपडा २ पाऊ (मिटर)
- ९. फूल
- १०. फूलमाला
- ११. क्ण्डली (जात:) उपलब्ध भए
- १२. जौ
- १३. तिल
- १४. मृतकको लुगा
- १५. क्चो
- १६. पानी
- १७. धुप
- १८. बत्ती अथवा ऋबलमभि
- १९. दक्षिणा
- २०. चामल
- २१. लावा

Funeral Home मा गरिने दाह संस्कार बिधि मिले सम्म मृतक शरीरलाई शीर उत्तर र खुट्टा दक्षिण फर्काएर राख्ने किया पुत्रले जौ तिल पानी हातमा लिएर मृतकको शरीरको अगाडी बसेर " आफ्नो नाम र मृतकको नाम लिएर प्रेत मृत स्थान शव नाम पिण्डो मयादीयत तवो पतिष्ठतु" भनेर जौ, तिल, पानी भुईमा छोड्ने । मृतक शरीरलाई जलस्नान गराई चन्दन, सिन्दूर फूल, फूलमाला, दक्षिणा चढाउने, सेतो, पहेलो कपडाले छोप्ने, कुण्डली भए निधारमा राख्ने, तुलसी पत्र मृतकको मुखमा राख्ने । छोरी बेटीहरु भए मृतकको लुगा, कुचो Funeral Home बाट बाहिर ल्याई Trash गर्ने यो बिधि "छ्वासय् वायेगु" बिधि जस्तै गरिएको ।

फेरि कियापुत्रले जौ तिल पानी लिएर आफ्नो गोत्र र मृतकको नाम लिएर प्रेत द्वार स्थाने पान्थ नम प्रेत पिण्डो मयादीयत तवो प्रतिष्ठतु" भनेर जिमनमा छाड्ने । कियापुत्रले जलको भाँडो लिएर "शव" लाई परिक्रमा गर्ने सर्वाणि पापिन पूरा कृतानि संहत्य पापिन दिवं प्रयान्ति । पूतािन कृत्वा जलिबन्दु पातै भांगिरथी त्वं शरणं प्रयन्ति ॥ यो मन्त्र पदेर परिक्रमा गर्ने "शव" को ।

फेरि पहिले जस्तै जौ, तिल, पानी हातमा लिएर आफ्नो योग र मृतकको नाम लिएर प्रेत चत्वर स्थान खेचर नाम पिण्डो मयादीयत तवोपतिष्ठतु" भनेर जिमनमा छोड्ने।

कियापुत्रले फूल, लावा, चामल लिएर प्रार्थना गर्ने मन्त्र "सुरया इव दुर्गतिरि नि ॥ अपने इयमस्तुत मिति ॥ अपेतो यन्तु पणय् इति" यति पढेर "शव" लाई पूजा गरि खुट्टा ढोग्ने अथवा नमस्कार गर्ने ।

श्री खण्ड छ भने मृतकको शरीरमा माथी राख्ने । यसपछि मृतकका सबै आफन्तहरुले शवको मुखमा जल खुवाउने र अन्त्यमा क्रियापुत्रले जौ तिल पानी हातमा लिएर मृतकको मुखमा जल चढाउँदा पढ्ने मन्त्र -

गायिदनी च तचै र्धानी ये च पुण्य शिलोत्रया ॥ कुरक्षेत्रं च गंगा च यमुना च सिरब्दरा ॥ भद्रवसा गढठकी च सरयू तमसा तथा ॥ कौशिकी चन्दामा च सर्व पाप प्रवाशिनी बैणवञ्च वराहतीर्थ पिण्डारक तथा ॥ पृथिव्यां पानी तिर्थानी चत्वारः सागर स्तथा ॥ सतानी मम् ध्यात्वा सर्व तिथी न्यावाहयेत ॥ (आफ्ना गोत्र) (मृतकको नाम) - प्रेत असौ स्वर्गीय लोकाय् स्वाहा ॥ फेरि जौ तिल पानी हातमा लिएर कियापुत्रले गोत्र र मृतकको नाम लिएर नाम प्रेत चिति स्थाने

साधक नाम पिण्डो मयादीयते तवोपतिष्ठतु" भनेर शरीरमा छोड्ने । आगन्तुक सबैले श्रद्धाञ्जली अर्पन गर्ने ।

कियापुत्रीले धूप बाल्ने, बत्ती बाल्ने, फूल, लावा, चामल हातमा लिएर प्रार्थना गर्ने -

त्वं भूत कृज्जगपोने त्वं लोकं परिपालक ॥ उत्संहारकरस्त् स्मादेनं स्वर्ग नया मृतम् ॥ कृत्वर सुदुष्करं कर्म जातो वाप्य् जानता ॥ मृत्युकालवशं प्राप्तो नरः पञ्चत्वमागतः ॥ धर्मा धर्म समा युक्तो लोभमोह समावृतः ॥ दथेहं सर्वगायत्राणी दिब्यान् लोकान सगच्छतु ॥ यित पढेर मृत शरीरमाथि पूजा गरि Funeral Home मा दाह संस्कार गर्ने ठाऊँ को स्वीच अन गर्ने ।

यति सकेपछि Funeral Home बाट बाहिर आई क्रियापुत्री लगायत सबै आफन्तहरुले अदुवाको टुका हातमा लिएर हातमा माड्ने र सुंघेर भुईंमा हाली पानी ले हात धोई आँखा पनि भिजाउने र घर फर्किने । जुन बेला "अस्तु" (खरानी) लिन बोलाउँछ Funeral Home बाट त्यो दिन गई त्यो "अस्तु" घरमा ल्याउन् मिल्दैन तर क्नै नदिमा गएर सेलाई दिने ।

यो सबै बिधि गर्नुको पछाडि मृतात्माले सुख शान्ति पाओस् भन्ने नै हो। हाम्रो मस्तिष्क भित्र त्यस्तो एउटा रहस्यमय् खण्ड हुन्छ जसलाई अन्तर चेतना (Unconscious Mind) को केन्द्र भनिन्छ । जसको कारणले मृत्य पछि पनि अन्तर चेतना बाँकी रहन्छ । त्यो Unconscious Mind को Center जसलाई Cortex (ब्रम्हाण्ड) भनिन्छ त्यो Part पनि मृतकको शरीर संगै नष्ट हुन् जरुरी हुन्छ । अन्यथा त्यो Unconscious Mind बाहिर आयो भने त्यसको सहाराले Soul ले मानसिक शरीर (Body of the mind vital energies) निर्माण गरी प्रेत शरीर (Evil Ghost) बनाउन सक्छ । जसबाट छिट्टै मुक्ति (Liberation) ह्ने सम्भावना धेरै कम ह्न्छ । चाहे प्राकृतिक रुपमा मृत्यु होस् या चाहे अप्राकृतिक रुपमा ज्नस्कै अवस्थामा पनि आत्माको तत्कालिन अवस्था सुखी हुन्त । किनिक उसले सबै घटनाको अनुभूति गरिरहेको हुन्छ । कसले उ प्रति के सोचिरहेको छ ? कस्तो सोचिरहेको छ ? को मान्छेले माया गरेको छ ? को दु:खी छ ? आदी क्राहरुको अनुभूति हुन्छ तर बाह्य चेताना (Conscious Mind) को अभावले गर्दा त्यो आत्माले ब्यक्त गर्न असमर्थ हुन्छ । त्यो बिबशता नै आत्माको लागि कष्टकारण हुन जान्छ । त्यसकारले यस्तो अवस्था नआओस भन्नका लागि शरीरलाई सम्पूर्ण रुपमा अग्निदाह गरि खरानी बनाउन जरुरी हुन आउँछ ।

वास्तवमा मृत्युको बिषयमा कलम चलाउन आफैमा नै चुनौती पूर्ण बिषय हो । यो बिषय कठीन पनि छ । यस्तो कठिन बिषयलाई सरल भाषामा लेख्ने प्रयास गर्दैछु ।

मृत्यु कितले र कसरी आउँछ कसैलाई थाहा छैन । तर आउँछ यो नै सत्य हो । वास्तबमा बिभिन्न बेद र तन्त्रहरुलाई आधार मान्ने हो भने मृत्युको क्षण अत्यन्तै आनन्ददायक हुन्छ भन्ने उल्लेख गरिएको छ । तर पिन मनुष्य् मृत्युसंग डराउँछन् किन होला त ? यसको मुख्य र कारणहरु हन सक्छन् ।

- आत्मालाई पिहलेको मृत्युको पिडाको अनुभूति बाँकी
 रहने भएर त्यही संस्कारले डर पैदा गर्छ।
- २. जुन शरीरमा लामो समयको बास, घर, परिवार प्रतिको माया, जिम्मेबारीको बोधको कारणले प्रबल मोह र आकर्षण अर्को मुख्य कारण हो ।

मृत्यु नया जीवनको शुरुवाट हो । तर यहि नबुभेर नै मानिसहरु आफ्नो मृत्युलाई आफैले कष्टकर बनाइरहेका हुन्छ ।

वास्तवमा आत्माको मृत्यु हुने होइन उसको शरीरमात्र नाश हुने हो आत्मा त अमर हुन्छ । आफ्नो मृत्युलाई आनन्ददायक, स्खमय र मंगलमय बनाउने काम हामी आफैले गर्न सक्दछौं। यदि मानिसले कुनै बस्तु, प्राणी वा परिवार प्रति अधिक मोह हुनु नै आफैलाई दुखित तुल्याउनु हो। तर यसको अर्थ आफ्नो कर्म अथवा जिम्मेबारी पूरा नगर्न् भन्ने अर्थ लाग्दैन । अधिक मोह मात्र हुन् हुन्न । मृत्युको समयमा आत्माको शरीरबाट बहिर्गमन हुने मात्र हो । प्राणवायु निस्कनु अगाडी एक एक गरि अरु पाँचवटा वाय्हरु शरीरबाट पहिले नै निस्केर सुक्ष्म शरीरको रचना गर्दछ । यो शरीर पूर्ण हुने बित्तिकै शरीर भित्र रहेको धनञ्जय वायुको माध्यमबाट बडो बेगले आत्मा बाहिर निस्कन्छ र सूक्ष्म शरीरमा प्रवेश गर्दछ । प्राणवायु निस्कदा धर्मात्माको भए नाक, कान, आँखा, म्ख बाट निस्कन्छ । योगीजनको भए ब्रम्हन्ध (ताल्) बाट निस्कन्छ । जो अति पापी हुन्छ उसको प्राणवायु मलमूत्रसंग निस्कन्छ भनेर गरुड प्राणमा उल्लेख गरिएको छ।

9. जसको मृत्युपूर्व नै शूक्ष्म शरीरको रचना भइसकेको हुन्छ त्यस्तो प्रकारको आत्माले प्रेत शरीर धारण गर्नु पर्ने हुँदैन । शूक्ष्म शरीरको रचना त्यस्तो आत्माको हुन्छ जसले जीवनमा मोहमायाबाट माथि उठेको मुक्त योगीको जीवनयापन गरेको हुन्छ । आफूलाई आध्यात्म दर्शनमा परिणत गरेका हुन्छन् ।

२. जो मोह मायामा डुबेका छन् तर बुद्धिमान, ज्ञान विज्ञानका ज्ञाता हुन्छन् । उसको सूक्ष्म शरीर १० दिनमा निर्माण हुन्छ । त्यसकारण क्रियापुत्रीले १० दिन सम्म क्रियाबसेर श्राद्ध गरि मृतात्माका लागि शूक्ष्म शरीरको रचना गर्न आवश्यकिय तत्वहरु अर्पण गर्दछन् । र १० दिन पश्चात शूक्ष्म शरीरमा बास गरि अर्को जीवनको लागि तयारी गर्छन्।

३. यसरी पहिले शूक्ष्म शरीरको निर्माण गर्नेहरु योगीजनहरु नै भए । जसको १० दिन सम्म क्रियाबसी क्रियापुत्रीले शूक्ष्म शरीर निर्माण गर्न आवश्यिकय बिधिद्वारा आत्मालाई शूक्ष्म शरीर प्रवेश गर्न मार्ग प्रशस्त गरि दिन्छन् । तर कोहि आत्माको लागि शुक्ष्म शरीर बनाउन १ वर्षसम्म पनि लाग्ने गर्दछ । त्यसै कारण पनि क्रियापुत्रीले १ वर्षसम्म बरखी बारेर मृतात्मालाई शूक्ष्म शरीर निर्माण गर्न सक्ने बिधिद्वारा श्राद्ध गरि सुखानुभूति (मोक्ष) मार्गमा पठाउन श्राद्धद्वारा श्राद्ध गरि सुखानुभूति (मोक्ष) मार्गमा पठाउन श्राद्ध भक्तिका साथ पितृको अनुष्ठान गर्ने गरेका हुन्छन्। ४. जसले १ वर्षमा पनि शुक्ष्म शरीर प्राप्त गर्न सकेन भने त्यो मृतात्माले धेरै धेरै बर्षसम्म पनि प्रेत शरीर धारण गरि कष्टमय समय ब्यतित गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ । त्यसैले यस्तो अवस्था नआवोस् भनि तन्त्र शास्त्र अनुसार, बैदिक बिधि, बज्रयान, महायान् अनुसार पितृ पूजा, पितृ तर्पण आदि गर्ने बिधि हाम्रा पूर्खाहरुले रचना गरि गएका छन्।

हामी संग भएका अथवा हराएर गएका संस्कृति / संस्कारहरुको अन्वेषण/अध्ययन हुनु जरुरी छ । अहिलेको भौतिक विज्ञानले अप्रत्यक्ष रुपमै भए पनि आध्यात्मवादलाई स्वीकारेको पाईन्छ। हामीले मान्दै आएका बिभिन्न संस्कारहरु भित्र दर्शन छ , बिज्ञान छ । त्यसलाई चिन्तन मनन गर्न जरुरी छ । नत्र यो सबै अन्ध विश्वासका कथाहरुमा मात्र सिमीत हुन जान्छ । जसमा दर्शन छैन, बिज्ञान छैन । त्यो लामो समय दीगो रहन सक्दैन । "अस्त्"

स्रोतः विषय सन्दर्भ पुस्तकहरु

- १. गरुड पुराण
- २. दाह संस्कार बिधि
- ३. यज्र बेद
- ४. महापरि निर्वाण तन्त्र
- ५. तत्व चिन्तामणी
- ६.कुलार्णव् तन्त्र

न्हाय्कं दुनेया मितना जुया बिल छ प्याःचा कथुं स्वयाः जक प्यास लंके माःगु म्हाल आः आशाकुति जुइ नं गुलि ह्येके थःत थःम्ह गुबलें लुमिनत वःसा लुमंकि, छम्ह दु छं पासा रेखा धाःम्ह

नुगःया लागाय् ल्वॅहया पहाड धस्वाः थें खँ दक्वं नाः या ध्याच्या ध्याच्या नाः गु चा थें ह्वये त्यंगु मुखुचा नं कःकां काना यगात अथें ह्वये ब्याःगु स्वां ला बैंश ब्वयाः हे न्हिलाच्वन धाथें

नुगः या फल्चाय् खँ हुस्लुं पुल, भुतिं यन मन लाखों खँँ वः दथुइ तन, खँ फसं पुइकल कन

रवः थबलय् हे छन्त हाकनं लिक्क लुइके मास्तिवःगु कटितक घर्यपुनाः क्वाःक्क मार्यां चुप्पा नये ला थें जूगु छंगु ब्वहलय् छ्यं दिकाः हवाँय्हवाय् ख्वयेला धैथें जुल

अन्तिम रव्विब व मितना थौं हे दोहलपा धा धां देखाय् थें जुल

न्हाय्कं दुनेया मतिना जुया बिल छ



रेखा शाक्य (राजमति) यें, नेपाः



Who are we? Nepali or Nepalese

Recently, the embassies around the world started issuing the 'Nepalese Passport' but in Nepal, all expect to obtain Nepali one, because, all people were made Nepali. Basically passport of Nepal cannot be Nepali. But not knowing the real meaning of Nepali the young generation adopts it without paying attention to it.

> Daya Shakya Oregon, USA

he words Nepali or Nepalese get stuck in my mind all the times. When I introduce myself on a question 'who are you'? I intend to answer as Nepalese-American. But the person understands me as Nepali. I had hard time to digest this kind of reaction because I feel like I was made Nepali by virtue of being born in Nepal. I prefer to be called Nepalese in abroad quite similar to people from China, Japan, Korea, India, and Bhutan, introducing them as Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Indian, and Bhutanese -Americans. This is the strength of being American although originated from Korea, India and so on, are the inclusive term representing all people of that country, feeling the belongingness representing where he or she was born as a universal truth to save the identity. But our country's story is different. A section of people want to be recognized as Nepali-American dissimilar in structure of word formation compared to Chinese-American or Japanese-American, African-American, so common in American tongue. For me the Nepali-American sounded like half identity such as hanging a western tie on top of daura- suruwal, A typical Nepalese out fit for a man, an odd wearing in a fashion show.

I would like to emphasize on keep paying attention to recognize who would like to see as Nepali-American or Nepalese-American. Adding /-ese/ to make adjective out of a noun word in English structure is quite regular, no need to modify at all, but Nepali is not English word. So if you see Nepali is adopted as English word then they do not hesitate to add /-s/ as plural marker so easily eg. Nepalis. Is 'Nepali' an English noun or adjective? It's your call how you use it. It also represents to the language adopted by the so called Nepal government and proudly calls Raastriya Bhasa until 2008. After that many languages were recognized as Raashtriya Bhasa. The Nepali speakers started calling their language Raastra Bhasa. The

difference between Raastra and Raastriya is none. It is just a matter of how you use it; the meaning simply refers to national language, a twisting of Nepali tongue for richness of vocabulary.

As we know we are in process of change in every aspect of our life in 21st century. The members of national level Think Tank group whoever they are oppose identity based discussion. They think it brings fragmentation of nation and hostile situation in Raastriya eaktaa. The ektaa planted by followers of cruel king PN Shah when his authority vehemently accept him as the unifier of modern Nepal but it was by suppression from A-Z in all respect, that they do not want to spell out any cost. My goal here is not to discuss cruelty of PN Shah, but to disclose what he has left for his decedents. Within the so called national unity all are excluded from protection except their own clan the Khas identity, even in the recently promulgated Constitution of Nepal. Currently, the Madhes region is on fire due to nationality campaign adopted by so called unifier focuses on Pahade origin and they call the Madhesis are Bideshi because they are not Nepali by heart and soul but made Nepali pushing to wear daura suruwal on national day. This was the dilemma for the previous republic first vice president. By virtue of his birth he is Nepalese, but absolutely not Indian. This is the crucial difference between Nepali and Nepalese. No people from Bharat are made known as Bharati. They proudly accept as Bharat-iya. Where as in Nepal all are by force made Nepali based on Khas language supremacy, whether or not they like? This is against individual human right.

When we look at the history of Nepali we landed in immediate past etymology of Gorkhali that has a direct link with Gorkha region. The rise of Gorkha was praised by many for their bravery in abroad, but no one talks about their mysterious behavior in own homeland that titles them as king of cruelty. The word Nepali has no direct link with ancient Nepal but made it look like there is, by setting up educational material to teach to the school children. The children were not taught the actual history of Nepal but manipulated and dictated history. We all know Nepali is replaced for the word Gorkhali even in the pre republic national anthem Shreeman Gambheer... that traces back to Parbate, then Pahadi and to the Khas region in western Nepal, the kingdom of Khas regime who worships 'Masto Devata' as the linage deity, especially in Had Sinjaa in Jumla district. The world Nepali came into literature just recently after uprooting the Rana regime and then during the Panchayat System, the suppression took to climax and Nepali was treated as new bride with all the luxury by establishing Royal Nepal Academy, Sajha Prakashan, Janak Sikshya Samgri Kendra, Pathyakram Bikas kendra in TU, Madan Pursukhar Guthi including lots of awards (Prithvi Purushkar, Mahedra Purashkar, Birendra Prajyanlankar you name it for promo of Khas-Nepali. Money was poured in from Royal Dhukuti to fulfill the Ek Bhasa niti. This is the time most of current activists were just started to attending the school where the teaching material used to come out from the Janak Sikshya Samgri Kendra solely focused on building the unitary concept to promote Ek desh ek naresh, ek bhasa ek bhesh a strong slogan but slow poisoning tools to control anti-royal intention.

Recently, the embassies around the world started issuing the 'Nepalese Passport' but in Nepal, all expect to obtain Nepali one, because, all people were made Nepali. Basically passport of Nepal cannot be Nepali. But not knowing the real meaning of Nepali the young generation adopts it without paying attention to it. Those who oppose this concept must have grounded by the implemented education intentionally planted by Panchayat education, nothing else. It will take time to understand as we slowly accept Nepal without monarchy. No one could have imagined Nepal without monarch as State head ten years ago but we did it. The voice against Nepali took momentum after storing republic in 2008 due to discrimination practice adopted by the left over influence of Panchayat educationists and playing to secure the Khas regime by all means. Hence the people from high hills (Highland or Himal) are closure to Tibet whom the Nepali speakers call Bhotay, the people who are closer to India or Madhesh (Lowland) are started to call Madhesi who has outfit of wearing the Dhoti. Imposition of Daura and Suruwal to Bhote and Madhesi became eye catching event for them to

ethnic cleansing even after the declaration of republic Nepal, was an unbearable mistake done by Khas regime proving the proverb Binaas Kaalay Biparit Buddhi. After all, not recognizing the ethnic identity, Nepal will not stay like Nepal. The Bhote and Madhesi people do not feel comfortable to themselves by calling Nepali because they do not speak Nepali as their mother tongue don't eat Dhero and Sel-roti as their ethnic food and do not celebrate the same festival what the Nepali speaking people follow. There is millions of Nepali speaking people living in different countries. Are they all Nepalese, probably not because they do not carry Nepalese citizenship? Similarly the Nepali speaking refugee people from Bhutan living in different parts of world are made known as Bhutani. They do not represent entire people of Bhutan but simply a section who speak Nepali, known as Loktshampa. Similarly in case of Nepal the term Nepali means the people who speak Nepali whose link is connected with Khas people and their mother tongue is Khas language.

In early 1990s this writer was heavily challenged on use of Nepalese, and blamed it as colonial term. So I encourage finding the original one and start to use universally. According to current usage, Nepali is a common word also applied for people, language and as an adjective. Adding /i/ [ee] is Indo-Aryan grammatical feature such as Hindi, Nepali, Bengali, Sanskriti, Himali, Pahadi etc. whereas the Newar language or Nepal Bhasa is not an Indo-Aryan language. With influence of own language feature the Nepali speakers call 'Newari' such as Newari people, Newari food, Newari language. But adding /i/ does not apply in all cases. They do not prefer to call Magari, Tamangi or Sherpi, Limbui etc. They do only when they feel they compel to do so for protection of Nepali and then Nepal Bhasa was treated as a sautaa for them. The Newah speakers do not prefer to call their language Newari. It is against the rules of Newah grammar and also considered an inferior term. But even after the 1990 change Nepal Govt. adopted not to call Newari the Nepali speakers tongue still glued in Newari. To call Khas-i language is grammatically perfects word, but we know they do not accept it because of its coined meaning embedded within it. Hence, why the Newars should accept 'Newari'? It's an ongoing debate until they kill their ego to stay as immoral elite group in Nepalese society. So far having said all the above arguments or discussion what do you think are we Nepali or Nepalese?



मांभाय्या महत्व व नेपालभाषा

थौं नेवा:त नेपा: देशय् जक च्वना च्वंजु सदु संसारया थीथी देशय् न्येना वनाच्वंजु दु । अले मांभाय्या महत्व थुइकाः थौं नेपाः देशं तापाक्क अष्ट्रेलिया, अमेरिका, यूरोप आदि थीथी देशय् च्वनाच्वंपिं नेवा:तय्सं नं नेपालभाषा, साहित्य संस्कृति थकायेगु निर्ति थीथी संस्था नीस्वनाः आपाल ज्याभवःत न्ह्रयाका वयाच्वंजु खं भी सकस्यां न्येने स्वये दयाच्वंजु दु ।

> प्रेम हिरा तुलाधर यें. नेपाः

भाय धैग् भीग् बिचा:या आदान प्रदान यायेत, मनय् लूग् भाब ब्यक्त यायेत आत्म प्रकाशन यायेया नितिं मदयेकं मगा:गु संचारया माध्यम खः । अथेहे साहित्य सृजना यायेत व मनोरञ्जनया लागि नं भाय अति आवश्यक जु । उकिं भाय धैगु भीगु जीवनया न्ह्यागु क्षेत्रयात नं मदयेक मगा:गु साधन ख:। अले भाषं समाजय् बैमनस्यता तंका शान्ति मैत्री, सद्भाव थने फइ। नापं छम्हस्यां हे लखौं करौडौं मनूतय् नितिं ज्या यायेग् सम्भव जुइ।

भी ब्सां निसें मांया म्लय् च्वना सयेकेग् भाय् मांभाय् खः। उकिं भीग् जीवनय् मांया ग्लि महत्व द् मांभाय्या नं उलि हे महत्व द्। भी सकसितं थः मां, थःग् मातृभूमि व मांभाय् थें तः धंग् मेग् छुं मद्। थ्व भीतं स्वर्गसिवें नं तःधं जुइ। मामं जन्म मब्यूसा भीसं थ्व संसार खनी मख्। जन्म जुइग् थाय् मद्सा भीसं संसारय् पलाः तये फइमख् । अले जन्म ज्याः दकले न्हापां मामं स्येनीग् भाय मांभाय् खः । थ्व हे भाषं भीसं समाजय् च्वनाः माःग् ज्याखं यानाः जीवन न्ह्याका च्वनाग् द्। उकिं न्ह्याग् भाषा भाषीतय्त नं थःथःग् मांभाय् तः धनी । मांभाषं खँ ल्हायेबलेति आनन्द मेग् भाषं खँल्हायेबले ज्इमख् । थ:ग् मांभाषं खंल्हायेबले याउँक अ:प्क्क स्पष्ट रुपं थ:गु नुग: खँ प्वंकेफइ । तर मेपिनिगु भाषं उलि याउँक थ:ग् मनया भाब ब्यक्त याये फइमखु । नेपाल भाषा साहित्यया छगः थां मातृभाषानुरागी व सुधारबादि कवि योगबीर सिं कसा:ज्ं वय्कःया "योगस्धा" सफ्तिइ च्वंग् "नेपालभाषा" धैग् कविताय् भीग् मांभाय् नेपालभाषाया महत्वयात कया "भाषा थःग् मन्त धाःसा स्ख गबलें ज्इमख्, भाषा थःग् उच्च जूसा दुःख गबलें ज्इमख् धका च्वयादीग् द्।

थुकथं मन्तय्तं थ:गु मांभाय् धैगु तसकं महत्वपूर्ण जू । थ:गु मांभाय मन्त वा मसल धाःसा थःग् अस्तित्व हे दइमख् । स् नं मनुया म्हसीका धैग् हे वयाग् भाषा साहित्य, संस्कृति कला खः । हानं साहित्य, संस्कृति, कला थाहांवइग् नं भाषां याना खः । उकिं भीसं थःग् अस्तित्व ल्यंकातयेत थःग् म्हसीका मेपिनि न्ह्योने ब्वयेत थःग् हे भाषा, लिपि, साहित्य, संस्कृति कला ल्यंके माःग् खः।

नेवाः जाति छगू नेपाःया च्वन्हयाःग् जाति खः । थुग् जातिया थःग् हे भाषा, लिपि, साहित्य, संस्कृति कला तसकं तःजि व तःमि जू। उिकं भी नेवातय्सं भीग् थ:ग् अस्तित्व ल्यंकेया नितिं नं भीसं भीगु भाय् ल्हाये माल । भीगु साहित्य संस्कृति ल्यंकातये माल । जिपिं नेवाः खः धका गौरब तये सयेके माल । अले भी ल्येनी, भीग् भाषा, संस्कृति ल्येनी । भीग् नेवाःभायया अस्तित्व मन्त धाःसा नेवाःतय्ग् अस्तित्व नं तनी धैग् भी सकस्यां थ्इके माल। थनथाय् भीसं भीग् नेपालभाषा साहित्य ख्यःया छगः हिसिलाःग् थां महाकवि सिद्धिदास अमात्यज्ं धयाथकादीग् - "भाषा म्वाःसा जाति म्वाई" धैग् खँ ल्मंके वहःजु ।

अथेहे भीग नेपाः देया पुलांपुलांग् तसकं महत्वपूर्णग् सफू अध्ययन यायेया लागि नेवाःभाय् व लिपि मसयेक्सें मगाः । अले नेवा:तय्त छखे छवयाः वा अलग तयाः नेपाःया इतिहास गबलें पुवनी मखु । लिच्छिबी कालयु नेपालभाषा जनभाषा खःसां च्वयेगु भाय् संस्कृत खः । अथेसां थ्बले संस्कृतया नापनापं नेवाः भाय् छ्यलाः शिलालेख च्वयेग् यात । ने.सं. २३५ थ्यंबले अभिलेखय् नेपालभाषां पूर्वक वाक्य छ्रयल । थ्कथं हे ने.सं. ४९५, सालय नेपालभाषां सफू च्वयेगु सुरु जुल । ने.सं ४९५ सालय पिदंग चिकित्सा सम्बन्धी सफ् "हर मेखला" नेपालभाषाया दकले न्हापांगु सफू खः । थ्वयां लिपा संस्कृत भाय्या नेपालभाषां सफू अनुबाद यायेग्या नापनापं मौलिक रचनात नं पिदन । थुगु मल्ल इलय् नेपाल भाषां साहित्य सृजना यायेग् ज्या साधारण जनतां जक मख् यें, यल, ख्वपया मल्ल जुजुपिसं आपालं चिनाखं, प्याखंत च्वयावन । मल्ल ई क्वःदयाः शाहकाल वसेंलि नेपालभाषां च्वयेग्लिइ सिथिल ज्ल। अभ राणा कालय् वयाः नेपाल भाषायात दमन यायेग् चरम सिमाय थ्यन । राणा ईया चन्द्र शम्शेरया पालं अड्डा अदालतं नं नेपालभाषायात लिकया बिल । गनं नेवाः भाषं खं ज्याच्वन धाःसा ज्वनेग् क्नेग् यात । अले स्नानं छं नेवाः भाषं च्वल धा:सा च्वस् जफत यायेग्, सर्बस्व हरण यायेग्, आजिवन कैद यायेग् ज्इवं मच्वःपिं नं दयावल । थज्याग् हे इलय् थःग् मांभाय् नेपालभाषा त्वःते मख् मांभाय्या नितिं ज्यान पायेत नं तयारिपं छक्वः भाषासेवी साहित्यकार पिं पिदन । थ्वयक:पिं हे थौं नेपालभाषा साहित्यय प्यंग: थां धका नां जा:पिं खः । थ्वयकः पिनिग् सामुहिक क्तलं नेपालभाषाया पुर्नजागरण जुल।

थ्वयक:पिं प्यंग: थां मध्ये दकले थकालिम्ह गद्य गुरु पण्डित निष्ठानन्द बजाचार्य खः । ग्म्ह्स्यां नेपालभाषा साहित्यय् आध्निक गद्यया निर्माण याना दिल । नापं ललित बिस्तर सफू देवनागरि लिपिं पिकयाः द्रदर्शी पलाः न्ह्याकादिल । अथे हे मेम्ह थां खः महाकवि सिद्धिदास महाज् खः। ग्म्हस्यां न्येग्लिं (५०) मल्याक नेपाल भाषाया सफू च्वया दिल । वय्क:या जीवनय् न्ह्यात्थे हे थाक्क न्ह्याके माःसा नेपालभाषाया थीथी साहित्यया विधाय् ल्हाः न्ह्याकेग् गबलें त्वःता मदी । फुसां मफुसां मदीक्क नेपालभाषा साहित्यया सुजना यानाः जीवन फुका दिल । अथे हे मेम्ह प्यंगः थां मध्यय् छगः थां जगत सुन्दर मल्ल खः । गुम्हस्यां नेपाल भाषा थकायेत मस्तयत मां भाषं आखः स्यनेमाःगुलिइ जोड बिया दिल । अले नेपालाभाषां मस्तयत आखः नं ब्वंका दिल । नापं नेपालभाषा अंग्रेजी डिक्सनरी व मचा बाखं सफूत नं पिकयादिल । थथेहे प्यंगः थांया मेम्ह साहित्यकार भाज् योगबीर सिं कसाः खः। ग्म्हस्यां नेवा:तय्त भाषाय् चेतना थनेग्, अले समाजय् स्धार हयेग् आपालं ज्यायाना भाल । नापं वय्कलं मांभाय्या महत्व थुइकाः मांभाय् त्वःते मज्यूगु खं ब्यक्त यानादिसें मातुभाषान्रागं जाःग् "नेपालभाषा" धैग् कविता नं च्वया दिल । गुग् वय्कःया "योगस्धा" सफ्तिइ पिदंग् द्।

थुकथं हे प्यंगः थामं याना यंकूगु कुतलं नेपालभाषायात म्वाकेग् नितिं मेमेपिं साहित्यकारपिं नं पिहां भाल । वयकःपिं मध्ये लोमंके मज्यूम्ह धर्मादित्य धर्माचार्यज् खः । गुम्हस्यां थःग् मांभाय् नेपालभाषाया म् थ्इकाः ध्वयात भीसं संरक्षण संवद्धन यायेमा:ग् वा:चायेका "नेपालभाषा व थ्वया साहित्य" धैग् च्वस् च्वयाः नेवाःत धैपिं स्, गज्यापिं, ग्लित च्वन्हयाःपिं खः धैग् क्यनादिल । नापं पत्रिका धैग् छग् हे पिमदिनग् इलय् वयकलं "ब्द्धधर्म व नेपालभाषा" धैग् पत्रिका पिकया दिया: नेपा:या हे न्हापांम्ह पत्रकार ज्यादिल । थ्ग् पत्रिकां यानाः च्यसु च्यइपिं आपालं च्यमिपिं पिदन । नेवाः च्यमिपिन्त च्यसु च्वयेग् मौका बियादिल । नापं वय्कलं नेपालभाषा थकायेग् नितिं थीथी संघ संस्थात नं स्वनादिल। थ्कथं वयकलं नेपाल भाषा थकायेग् नितिं आपालं ज्यां यानाभाःग् द्।

थ्वयक:या ल्यु थ्वय्कलं क्येनादीग् लँ लिनाः आपालं नेवाः च्विम, साहित्यकार, भाषा सेवीपिं पिदन । थथे हे च्वयेग् ज्याय् न्ह्यज्यानाच्चंपिं नेवाः च्विमंपिं, राजनैतिक व मेमेग् काण्डय् लाकाः छथ्वः नेवाःतयत जेलय् स्वथन । थ्बले साहित्यकार मख्पिं नं साहित्यकारिपनिग् संगतय् लाना च्वयेग् यात । थ्बले जेलय् चित्तधर हृदयज्ं तःग् मछि हे सफू च्वया दिल । अथेहे केदारमान व्यथित, धर्मरत्न यमि, सिद्धिचरण श्रेष्ठ, फत्तेबहाद्र सिं, हरिकृष्ण भोछेंपिसं नं सफू ज्वनाः पिहां भाल । थ्वहे इलय् पिदंम्ह मिसा च्विम मय्ज् मोतिलक्ष्मी उपासिका खः। गुम्ह नेपालभाषा व नेपाली साहित्यया न्हापांम्ह मिसा च्विम खः। थ्कथं हे बि.सं. २००७ सालया क्रान्ति लिपा प्रजातन्त्र वयेध्ंकाः थःग् मांभाय्या म् थुइकाः आपालं भाषासेवीपिसं थःग् मांभाय् नेपालभाषाया सेवा यायेगु ज्या न्ह्याकु न्ह्याकुं थौं तकं नेवाः भाषं च्वयेगु याना वयाच्वना दीगु दु। वय्कःपिं मध्ये दुर्गालाल श्रेष्ठ, कमल प्रकाश मल्ल, फणीन्द्ररत्न बजाचार्य, सत्यमोहन जोशी, नारायण देवी श्रेष्ठ, प्रकाश प्रधानाङ्ग, काशीनाथ तमोट, जनकलाल वैद्य, सुवर्ण शाक्य, मथुरा कृष्ण साय्मि, स्वर्ण बज्राचार्य, पूर्ण बहाद्र बैद्य, पूर्ण काजि ताम्राकार, पूर्ण ताम्राकार, बृद्ध सायिम, धुस्वां सायिम, आनन्द जोशी, योगेन्द्र प्रधान, सरस्वती त्लाधर, लोचनतारा त्लाधर, रीना त्लाधर, नर्मदेश्वर प्रधान, लक्ष्मण राजवंशी, राजा शाक्य, आदिपिं खः। थथेहे नेपाल भाषा साहित्ययात च्वन्ह्याका यंकेया नितिं थौं न्हन्हिपं नेपालभाषाया आपालं च्विमिपं पिदना च्वंग् द्। थथेहे पत्रपत्रिका पिकयाः संघसंस्था नीस्वना मांभाय नेपालभाषा थकायेग् नितिं आपालं ज्याभवःत न्ह्याकाच्वंग् द्।

थौं नेवा:त नेपा: देशय् जक च्वना च्वंग् मद् संसारया थीथी देशय् न्येना वनाच्वंग् द्। अले मांभायया महत्व थुइकाः थौं नेपाः देशं तापाक्क अष्ट्रेलियां, अमेरिकां, यूरोप आदि थीथी देशयु च्वनाच्वंपिं नेवा:तय्सं नं नेपालभाषा, साहित्य संस्कृति थकायेग् नितिं थीथी संस्था नीस्वनाः आपाल ज्याभवःत न्ह्याका वयाच्वंग् खँ भी सकस्यां न्यने स्वये दयाच्वंग् द्। थुकथं थःपिं न्ह्यात्थाय् च्वंच्वनागु जूसां भीगु मांभाय् नेपाल भाषा थकायेग् नितिं थीथी ज्याभवःत न्हायकेग्लिइ निरन्तरता बिया च्वनेग् भी नेवाःतय् कर्तब्य खः।

संवेदनहीन जुया वनाच्विपं नेवाः कविपिं

हाय हाय नेवाः कविपिं गपायसकं संवेदनहीन ज्या वंगु थौं थ्व भी नेवा: कविपिं

लँ तब्याकेगु नामय छें छें दोजर वायेका नेवा:तय्त छेंखां छेंखां पितिना च्वन मतलब मद् भुखाचं अत्थें हे भताभुंग चः व देगत लोहंहिति गाहिति फल्चा सतः लँ तब्याकेग् नामय् दोजरं क्वाना च्वन मतलब मद्

विकासया नामय् बुंइबुंइ रिंगरोड पिचरोड न्ह्याकाः बुंइबुंइ कंक्रिट बिल्डिंग पिनाः नेवा:तय्त नांगा भुंगा याना च्वन मतलब मदु

पुनसंरचनाया नामय् थ:पिनिग् हे थासय् नेवा:तय्त अल्पमतय् लाका: वस्ति वस्तिं नेवा:तय्त पितिनेग् संरचना वया च्वन मतलब मद्

राज्यं नेवाःतय् ला हि त्या त्या यानाः नया च्वन नेवा:तय् घालय् चिमल्ता ह्वया च्वन विरोधय् गनं नेवाः कविपिं छसः हाःगु नेने मदु न नेवा: कविपिनि कविता पिदंग् हे सोये द् न विरोधय् गनं नेवाः कविपिसं मि च्याकृग् हे खने द्



डा. बाल गोपाल श्रेष्ठ लाइडेन, नेदरल्याण्ड

नेवा:तय् दु:खय् ख्वबि मवः नेवाः कविपिनि ख्वया: गनं नेवा: कविपिं कविता बों जुग नं नेने मद गनं ख्ववि काव्य दिवस जूगु नं मंना गनं घा: स्या:या काव्य दिवस जुग् नं मिसया गनं बिरोधया काव्य दिवस जूगु नं मखना

म्ना च्वन नेवाः कविपिं मितना काव्य दिवसय हुरु हुरुं न्हिला बोना च्वन यो त्योया कविता समयबजि म्रुंम्रुं न्हेया नेवाः कविपिं अंति हायेका नेवा: कविपिं खोल्चा भोप्याः नेवाः कविपिं ब्रा कवि, ल्याय्म्ह कवि, मिसा कवि, मचा कवि वैशया ह्वयेका लय् लय्ताया च्वन नेवाः कविपिं

संवेदन श्न्य ज्ज्ं वनाच्वन नेवाः कविपिं चेतन शुन्य जुजुं वना च्वन नेवा: कविपिं हाय् नेवाः कवितय् संवेदनहिनता हाय् संवेदनहिन नेवाः कविपिं हाय् हाय् नेवाः कविपिं।

वंग् दंय् नेवाः कविपिं मितना काव्य दिवस न्यायेकूग् बुखँ नेनाः चोयाग् चिनाखँ



A Newah Dad of a **Newah Daughter**

Binīta Joshi Shrestha Texas, USA

In life we do many things just because we are told to do so and many rituals are observed as it has been running from ages as a part of our culture and tradition. My dad took a pause and wanted reasoning not in an attempt to be anti-social or anti-cultural but to break the stigma for the comfort and convenience of the changing times.

"You don't have to deserve your mother's love. You have to deserve your father's". It didn't make much sense to me when I read this quote by great American poet Robert Frost some two decades ago. I was basking in the glory of both of my mother and father's abundant love. It was my birth right to be loved by both my parents so I didn't have to deserve it. I deserve every ounce of unconditional love without asking from the people I am so attached to. I was more attached to my dad and which is true till this day. The D for Dad and D for Daughter chemistry work awesome in our case.

Growing up in a traditional Newah Family, I must have heard hundreds of "do's" every day. "Do good things - do be polite - do be humble - do be down to earth - do be honest - do be respectful - do the best - do be better than the rest" and hundreds more of do's. I was enriched with traditions and cultural values. I had lots of don'ts as well. I was much protected. Protection is a good thing. It is a privilege and means to be loved at all times but over protection most of the times has disabled than enabled human kind. I always felt so fragile to think of doing something that somebody in my family had not done before. I was scared that I would be considered a rebellious daughter that will bring disgrace to my parents and especially my dad whom I always considered and I still do today that he was born ahead of his time in Nepal. He loved all the traditions and cultures as we diligently followed but he made sure that we were not getting vultured by our own culture by simply following them for granted. My dad's level of thinking was genuinely different from others.

When I reached my first day of puberty, I was immediately confined to my bedroom for twelve days; a confinement from natural light and men. I was fine being in the man-made darkness but not seeing my dad bothered me. Additional thick curtains were put on my already curtained bedroom windows so there won't even be a slightest ray of light. I really didn't understand the science behind the twelve days of confinement but was very excited about no-school-nohomework for twelve days. I also enjoyed the visits of my aunts and other female relatives and friends with variety of food and sweets. We played, sang, danced and had tons of fun. We also did facial everyday with homemade "KO" (bukuwa) and we all glowed fair and lovely.

This significant confinement is called "Bahra Ceremony". The sacred ritual is performed with the first sighting of Sun in the morning of twelfth day is believed to protect girls from the evil eyes of the people.

Those twelve days were too many days of not seeing my dad. I could only hear him talk outside. One day my mom was at work and I was home alone one afternoon just with our home helper, dad walked in to my room to check on me and brought me my favorite food. Days and nights captivated inside one room with no sun and no exercise could mean anything and my dad needed to know how I was doing.

When my family learnt about this, there was a little ruckus at home. My dad was concerned about my well-being amidst the temporarily isolated four walls.

When my grandma told me that I couldn't see and talk to men, I asked her if I could listen to the male voices in the radio/stereo in my room. I think the radio was taken away too. But I never told anyone that I played with my dog -a male when my families were out and no visitors were in.

Bahra is still an integral cultural and traditional ritual in Newah Community but I haven't seen a modern day Bahra so I wonder how it is like in this age controlled by high tech. Or if I had a daughter and I was observing Bahra Ceremony, would I be able to set in my girl in a room for twelve days without TV, games, and smartphone? Or some traditions we need to simplify with time and situation like my father always expressed.

In life we do many things just because we are told to do so and many rituals are observed as it has been running from ages as a part of our culture and tradition. My dad took a pause and wanted reasoning not in an attempt to be anti-social or anti-cultural but to break the stigma for the comfort and convenience of the changing times.

I am so proud of my father that he tried to bring in positive changes and I have always tried to imbibe it in my life. I was given an equal opportunity even I was born a girl child. He instilled in me the self-respect and the belief that a girl can achieve as much or more than a boy. He believed in showing me things so I will believe it and see it. He raised me with so much love and trust that there is so little room for fear - this is the biggest favor a dad can do for his daughter - step her up for life's challenges.

Every daughter deserves a great father who would love her without her being deserving of his love. A girl child needs more support in a family to uplift her level of confidence in herself and coming this from a man her father is huge. When a dad affirms a girl child - her morale gets boosted to walk with dignity and keep her head high. This love and faith makes a girl complete so no matter what kind of man she comes across her life, she will stay confident and competent on her own.

I don't thank my dad enough but with this little piece of writing I want to express all my gratitude to my special dad for leading me, for guiding me and for following me. He led me all my life so I will follow him. He guided me so I will walk in the right direction. Now at this age, he still follows me so I will not fall.

Surely behind every happy, smiling and confident Daughter – there is this man called DAD.

(**Editor's Note:** Bahra ceremony is an age-old Newah Ritual to mark a girl turning to young lady. In this interesting ritual, a Newah girl is kept in dark room for 12 days away from sunlight and male person; even from a family member. Now-a-days, to meet the demand of time, it is performed for 4 days prior to the first menstruation.

This ritual has often been misinterpreted as Gufa and Surya Darshan and is defined as a ceremony in which young newah girls are locked in cave for 12 days. In various religion and culture, there has always been beliefs and disbeliefs about how the religion and cultures are practiced; our culture is not an exception.

If we try to understand our age-old culture, we find all of our rituals are based on scientific facts and laws of Social Science.

Back in old days, girls were not provided education about puberty in advance; and once they had first menstruation, they were kept in the dark room to help them cope with hormonal changes and mature ladies talk about do's and don'ts of society in relation to body changes.

The basic idea of the process is to educate a girl of her bodily and hormonal changes and to make aware of her transition from a childhood to the adulthood. We can tap this ritual as a great opportunity to educate our girls with today's given scientific resources and at a same time we can keep our culture alive with all ritual process and to teach the laws of Social Science to prepare her to get some of the social responsibilities.)



TRAVEL SOLUTION USA

सस्तो टिकट र भरपर्दो यात्राको लागि



www.DoMyBooking.com 214-303-9685 3445 N. Beltline Rd. Suite 103 Irving, TX 75062

















































TRIBUTE TO DEEPANKAR GURJU: 1st GROUP IHI CEREMONY IN USA





































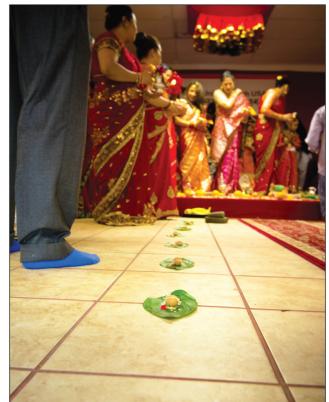
































PHOTO ESSAY: PARTICIPATION IN ASIAN FESTIVAL















PHOTO ESSAY: PARTICIPATION IN ASIAN FESTIVAL















WNO 1st North American Regional Conference: A Glimpse



Newah people love to celebrate their culture in timely manner whether they are in their homeland or abroad. With this valid reason, Newah people who immigrated to different parts of the globe, started observing their culture either symbolically or in public

> Uttam Makaju Toronto, Canada

nited Nations World Commission on Culture and Development Reports defines "Culture is the whole complex of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterizes a society or group. It includes creative expression, community practice and material or built form". Definitely, culture is not merely a bunch of rituals, but can be inspiring experience, informative, educative and even can grow bond of friendship.

When we talk about Nepalese culture, it is momentous to mention Newah culture and civilization. Without the discussion of Newah culture, it will be fragmentary. It is believed that Newah civilization was begun in sixth century and Newah people were the oldest and traditional inhabitants of Kathmandu valley. Newah heritage, being very rich in pageantry and ritual, observed throughout the year. And the monuments built during Newah civilization are still remain international and UNESCO attraction.

Newah people, originally settled in Kathmandu valley, migrated to different parts of the present Nepal due to different reasons, the history states. Moreover, the global phenomena like opportunity of education, better life and job, immigration opportunities, attracted Newah people too, as other people of the country. So this global trend led to the immigration of some Newah people to the different parts of the world, temporarily at the beginning and permanently over the time.

Culture, being our way of life, includes our values, beliefs, tradition and so on. One cannot ignore or forget the culture even you moved to new places. And there is no doubt, Newah people love to celebrate their culture in timely manner whether they are in their homeland or abroad. With this valid reason, Newah people who immigrated to different parts of the globe, started observing their culture either symbolically or in public.

The ever increasing number of Newah cultural events around the world had sought the need of umbrella organization of Newah people. And World Newah Organization (WNO) came into light in 2011, which conducted its first global conference in in 2012 in UK. The second world conference was conducted in Baltimore, USA where representatives of Canadian Newah Guthi (CNG) and Newa Cultural Society of Alberta (NCSA) floored the idea of regional conference during an informal discussion with WNO executives. The idea having ample positive points to strengthen Newah organizations and developing networking among Newah people and organizations, WNO formally endorsed the idea. And Canadian Newa Guthi took the leadership in organizing the regional conference in collaboration with NCSA and WNO. CNG executive committee also decide to hold the conference in Mississauga, ON, Canada on September 1-3, 2017.



Canadian Newa Guthi, established in 2005 by fourteen families and registered with Canadian Federal Government, had setup sole goal of promoting, preserving and practicing Newah culture in Canada during preliminary period. CNG has been organizing "Samya baji" and "Nepal Sambat and Mha Pooja" since its inception and later added "Yomarhi Punhi" too. Besides these cultural events, CNG started health awareness sessions, free tax file clinic to low income families and newcomers, youth empowerment. In academic side, CNG conducted research study on "Living Standards of Canadian Nepalese" in collaboration with Brock University. In 2016, a group of Ryerson University students chose CNG as their case study organization and submitted their report to CNG. Moreover, Guthi has got an opportunity to teach/practice Newah language to a Toronto University professor.

During devastating earthquake in Nepal 2015, CNG had collected donations and had supported in reconstruction of a high school building in Gorkha, Nepal. Participation in international festivals to promote Newah culture along with Nepal promotion is another activity. Recently, CNG received a funding from provincial government to orient youths of the Nepalese community, their after conducting programs by themselves to help support newcomers. The program will be completed by the end of March 2018. It is also note worthy that CNG conducts monthly board meeting at the residence of executive members turn by turn, as of Guthi principle.

CNG monthly meeting held in June 2017 had decided to hold such First North American Regional Conference of WNO with a theme to provide a platform to unite North American Newahs for promotion and preservation of Newah culture and Heritage in North America.

Narrative of the Conference

The First North American Regional Conference of World Newah Organization jointly hosted by Canadian Newa Guthi (CNG), Newa Cultural Society Alberta (NCSA) and World Newah Organization (WNO concluded with Mississauga Declaration. More than 200 delegates from various parts of North American region as well as from Europe actively participated in the conference. The 3 days long conference was kicked off on September 1st with a meet and greet program followed by traditional Newah feast.



The conference was jointly inaugurated by Ambassador of Nepal to Canada His Excellency Mr. Kali Prasad Pokhrel, Member of parliament Hon. Ms. Sonia Sidhu, President of the World Newah Organization Mr. Season Shrestha and Prof. Dr. Tom O'Neil by lighting the traditional "Twadewa" (Brass Oil Lamp) on September 02.CNG President Mr. Prakash Lal Pradhan welcomed all conference delegates and special guests in the formal inaugural session.

Delivering a key note address, Ambassador of Nepal to Canada His Excellency Mr. Pokhrel highlighted the importance of Newah culture and heritage in shaping Nepalese identity and the contribution of Nepalese Canadian to preserve and promote Newah culture in multicultural country Canada. Similarly, Hon. Ms. Sonia Sidhu expressed that the North American Newah conference will help unite Newah people living in North America to preserve, promote and practice Newah cultural heritage. NRN Canada President Mr. Gopikrishna Kafle lauded contribution of Newah culture where as World Newah Organization President Mr. Season Shrestha reiterated the need of promoting and preserving Newah culture around the world.

Newah scholars, academicians and delegates from US, UK and Canada Dr. Maheswar Baidya, Prof. Dr. Tom O'Neil, Prof. Dr. Christoph Emmerich (presented by Alexander O'Neil in his absence), Mr. Pramesh Shrestha, Mr. Sanyukta Shrestha presented their papers on promotion of Newah culture and heritage, multimedia, Nepalese immigrants scenario and so on, where as host organizations representatives. Mr. Bimal Shrestha and Dr. Hemata Joshi delivered their activities to promote Newah culture in Canada. The three days long conference was focused on promotion and preservation of Newah culture and heritage. Delegates had the opportunity to interact with paper presenters.

After presentation of the papers, host of speakers Ms. Saroj Prajapati President, Nepa Pasa Pucha Amerikaya, Ms. Babita Pradhan, President of Newah Organization of America (NOA), Mr. Ram Lal Shrestha, Past President of NOA, Mr. Narayan Somname, Past President of NOA North Carolina Chapter, Mr. Bijaya Bajracharya, and Secretary of United Newah USA shed light on the importance of the conference. Senior Vice president of World Newah Organization Mr. Daya Ratna Shakya delivered speech on "Where Are We Moving from Here", whereas Mr. Anil Ranjit delivered a speech on "Newah Culture and Yoga" along with some yoga demonstration.



Before the inaugural session, all the guests and participants participated in a cultural procession followed by Dhime baja, Kumari, Lakhe and women members of the Guthi carrying auspicious "Kalash". Guests were welcomed by "Panchakanya" (Five virgin girls) in the program hall. The program area and stage were decorated with Newah cultural arts and artifacts by artist Mr. Baikuntha Man Shrestha. In the evening, participants were entertained with cultural program.

The conference, with the theme of "Uniting Newah People and Practicing, Preserving and Promoting Newah Heritage" concluded with four pointed "Mississauga Declaration 2017". A special conference souvenir "North American Newah" was also published and launched on this occasion.



Declaration of the Conference

- 1. To converge collaboration of Newah organizations to intensify our partnership in North America for achieving our common vision, establishing a regional Networks of Newah Organizations working in North America under the WNO mandate and initiative
- 2. To give continuity to organize North American Newah Conference biennially in order to promote the meaningful dialogue/discourse on Newa Conference and Heritage within North America and beyond
- 3. To stand in solidarity with "Save the Nepa valley campaign" which is to raise awareness and fight against the ongoing destruction of Newah heritage and old Newah settlement in Kathmandu valley.
- 4. To hand over the conference lamp "Twadewa" (symbolic to host next conference) to USA for organizing the 2nd North American Regional Newah Conference.

Eventually

Conducting international level conference is not a plain task, especially when resources like man power, finance, organizational experience, time are in constraint. The ever changing scenario, lack of proper coordination among stakeholders, timely communication and management knowledge had given the event organizers bit hard time. But the committed organizing committee became successful in accomplishing the conference in satisfied state. The evaluation forms received also reflects the success rate more than contentment.

The very plus point of the event is that organizers learned a lot from the conference which made the team confident if need to organize another event of this level next time. This experience is only possible when you are in the field. If you are not organizing the program, you will never be able to gain this experience.

Finally, we are thankful to WNO for trusting us and giving opportunity to conduct this conference. We believe that this conference has become successful to unite Newah people living in North America and around and creating network among them. It is always our responsibility to promote and preserve Newah heritage around the world. And satisfaction will be at your heart when you see the second generation is trying to transfer the heritage to their immediate next generation. Let's work together to see it happen to help promote, preserve and practice our unique Newah heritage.

मां जि यः मह मां

ਗਾਂ जि यः क्ह ਗਾਂ जुला तक प्वाथय् ब्वलंकाः थ्व संसारय् जितः मिखा कंकल थगु दुःख दक्व ध्याकुंचाय् स्वथनाः सुखं अयब्यूगु रुवाः सकसितं ब्वल

सुचुकुचु सुसाकुसा माक्व मिरवां खंतले त्यान् मचासे तिति कःकः जुइक नयाः नं जितः लुधंक दुरुं क्वः ल्हुकल

विभाः द्यःया क्वाजः लिसें

चीमाली घसीमालि धा धां जिञ् प्राणय् बलं पूर्वकल थ्य पलाः लिसे पलाः दिके बियाः प्याखँ लहुइगु नं स्थेने ज्या जुल क्वाक्क छंगु मुलय् जक तयाः मणाना ल्हाः ज्वनाः थ्व संसारय् पित न ब्वल

थौं, जिञ् जोबनय् बैशं जाया वल पपू जिञु नं फरफर सना हल ओहो पिने संसारयुला जि थें जापिं यक्व खंका ल्यू ल्यू न्हयः न्हयः जि नं ब्वाँये जुइ संयेका ईलं जितः क्वयेहिका बिल मितनाया लँपुइ न्ह्र्यु लपुँ लुल जिंगु पहः खनाः जिंगु ल्यू ल्यू नं जि थे ज्वमह ष्टमह प्यपुनावल र्ड लिसें हिलेगाःपिं की वाः हे मचायेक जि नं हिल खनीसां न्ह्र्यु मितनाया लॅपुइ बुलुहुँ बुलुहुँ प्यपाः पलाः न्ह्यात खनीसा

उकिं छंगु व जिगु मितनाया दथुई न्ह्र्यु पःखाः मचायेकं हे दं वल खनीसा ਗਾਂ ਤਿ ચ:ਰਨ ਗਾਂ



श्राञ्ज ज्यापु हरि यें, नेपाः

आः, थौं, गथे ? जि छंगु हेरा, मिखाया धू जुल छंगु किपालु स्वयेत तकं हे आय्बुल **विह**ित हाचां गया च्वनागु लुखा खरु नं की दथुया पहाड जुया बिल छ व जि नापं च्वनाः तिमिला भाभा नापं न्वायेगु भर्याः नं थौ षाय् बन्द जुल ਗਾਂ ਤਿ ਹਾ:ਰह ਗਾਂ

थौकन्हें जिपिं ब्वयाला च्वना सुपाचं भुंगु सर्गतय् क्वातुक्क ल्हाः ज्वनाः सुनां न खनीला धकाः ञ्याःचिकु नुगलय् स्वचाकाः **ચ**: ਗਾਂ ਤਿ **ચ**:ਰਨ ਗਾਂ खायूगु सत्य थ्व नं खः मचायकं हे नुगः संग बात खिनसा छंजु रुवाः तापाक्कं हे स्वयाः छं मयःसां छन्त मनीसां यां मिखां स्वयाद्वना यः हेरा जि पुता धाःगु छंगु लिथ्वःगु सः जिं तायेका च्वना जिं तायेका च्वना



स्वनिगः या बाखंया दथुइ तनाच्वं गु स स्यता

सडक विस्तार निसे थीथी थासय् राज्य यागु दमन यात, सह याना च्वनेमागु ई: वल । गुकिं याना: बि.सं २०४६ या जनआन्दोलन सुरु जुल । अले जनता सतक निसें सदन तक्क ल्वात तर विडम्बना संविधान ला वल अले जारेब जनताया स्तर थकायेजु ज्या धाःसा मजुल ।

इन्द्र मान महर्जन

यें, नेपाः

थौं वया: छ भीसं भीग् सम्पदाया महत्व मथ्या वंग् खः कि सम्पदा प्रति भीग् मतिना हे तनावंग् खः ? छाय् थथे

"आयो घननन डोजर चलाइ वरिपरि भन भन इतिहास त्यो मेटाउने काम हुँदामा पनि बोलेन कोही पनि हेर्दै एकैछिन देश समस्यामा छ जब भत्काइ हिंडे सरकार

त्यो अमूल्य सम्पदा भन भन

आउँछ घननन डोजर

विताउँछन हर नेपाली रातमा डरले भन भन"

च्वय् च्वंग् खस नेपाली भाय्या निपलाः चिनाखँ च्विम स्वयंया ख:। थौं धाधा कन्हय् व म्हिग: धाधां सम्पदाया अस्तित्व ह्वास ज्ज् वंग् यक्व दये धुंकल । म्हिगः तक सम्पदा छु खः धकाः मसिउ पिन्स थौं वयाः भीग् न्ह्यःने भीग् भाय् भीग् लिपि सयेकाः भीग् हे सम्पदाया इतिहास अनुसन्धान यानाः अभा न भीग् हे न्ह्यःने भीत हे भीग् सम्पदाया गलत इतिहास ब्वंकावंपि न यक्व दये धुंकल।

आ:वया: धया च्वनागु दु कि भीसँ भीगु मूर्त अमूर्त सम्पदाया इतिहास म्वाकेमाः धकाः व हे हालाच्वंपि छथ्वः मनूतय्ग् प्च:या न्ह्य:ने थौं वया: भी न लायेत बेर मदु छाय् कि सम्पदाया ब्याख्या विश्लेषणयात कयाः थौं वयाः भीसं ग्ंग् तरिकाया तर्क वितर्क हयाच्वना उकीयात कया गुग् तरिकाया ब्याख्या विश्लेषण यानाच्वनाग् इतिहास भीसँ पेश याना च्वना उकीया द्ने च्वना गहन रुपं भीसं ग्ग् ज्याः अन्सन्धान निसे मेमेग् थीथीग् ज्या:या च्वनाग् व यायेमाग् खः उकी यात कया: अभ नं भी लिउँने हे तिनी।

गबले तक भीसं भीग् पहिचानया मूल इतिहास थ्इमख् अबले तक भी लिउने हे लानाच्वंग् दइ। अलेय थौं वया: भीसं विकासया नामय् मेपिन्स या:ग् व हःग् ग्लि ज्या व कार्यसम्पादनया अधिकारयात दइ उकीयात कयाः बाँला धकाः लापा थानाःच्वंग् दइ। अले न्ह्याबले न्ह्याम्हेसां न्ह्याग् इतिहास च्वया थकूसां न्ह्याग् इतिहास ब्वंका थकूसां व खँ न सिंह धकाः हालाच्वगु दइ । छु थ्व भीगु कमजोरी मखुला ? छ थ्व भीग् न्ह्यने आ: वया विचा: यायेग् शक्ति मदयावंग् ला मख्ला ? अले छ भीसं भीग् इतिहासया पानायात हे थुइके मफ्गु खला ?

खः छाय्कि थ्किया द्ने च्वनाः थ्किया भीसं मूलः ज्यायायेमाःग् खः उकीयात कयाः भीसं ग्ग् इलय् ग्ग् ज्या याना वने मा:ग् ख: ग् ज्या: याना वने धका: भी हाला च्वनाग् ख: व दक्व यायेमफुगु कारण धइगु भीत बिया तःगु अधिकार छग् साधारण अधिकारया दथ्इ सिमित जूग्लि वा ज्या च्वग्लि न खः । थौं वयाः भीसं भीग् कालखण्ड व अधिकारयात न्यागू भाग द्ने विभाजन याना स्वया वनेमा:ग् स्थिति द् अले इतिहासया पाटोयात न कापिया प्यंगु पानाया द्यने लना वने मा:गु स्थिति वये धुंकूगु दु। गुगु ज्या भीसं आतकनं मयानानि अले लिपा वया: तकन याई मख्नि । छाय्कि भीके यायेत न ई द् न लाः मलाःया समय अले याना न बिइपि । थौं वयाः आतकया इलय् ज्याच्वंग् समस्या निसे मेमेग् खँ कयाः नं थथे यानाः भीसं लं जक लंना वनिग् खःसा भीसं कापिया प्यंगू पानाया दथ्इ न च्वजक च्वया वनिग् खःसा भीसं भीगु हे दथुइ छुगू अजू चाइगु इतिहास निसे बाखंत ल्इकेत बेर दइमख् थें च्वं। ग्ग् ज्यायात कया: आतक्क न भीसं यानाग् द् न याना हे वनीग् खने आः वयाः । थौंया

ई तक वयाः भीसं भीगु हे न्ह्यःने थुइके माःगु छता छु खः धायेवलय् भीसं भीगु पिहचान अर्थ छु खः भीगु पिहचान ? छु खःले भीसं यायेमाःगु ज्याः ? छुिकं यानाः भी लिउने ? थ्व खँयात कयाः व थज्यागु न्ह्यसः जक ब्वलंकाः भी भीगु हे दथुइ न्ह्याःवन धाःसा न भीसं फुक्क इतिहास थुइका वने फइगु स्थिति खनेदु। अले भीसं भीगु कालखण्डयात थःगु हे न्ह्यःने न्हाय्कं थें ब्वये फइगु खनेदु।

थौं वयाः भीसं भीगु कालखण्डयात न्यागू भाग दुने विभाजन याना स्वल धाःसा गुगु कालखण्ड थथे यानाः विकास जुजुं वंगु खने दुगु कालखण्डया अवस्था थथे खः ।

- १. ऐतिहासिक र सुरुवाती कालखण्ड
- २. राजनीतिक सुन्यता विहिन वा अस्थिर कालखण्ड
- ३. आशाया केन्द्र
- ४. पुन:जागरण कालखण्ड
- ५. अधिकार प्राप्तिया लागि छगु कालखण्ड

ऐतिहासिक कालखण्ड

करिब मानव सभ्यताया सुरुवात निसें गोपाल महिसपाल वंश लगायत मल्लकालया अन्तिम जुजु जयप्रकाश मल्लया ईयात ऐतिहासिक कालखण्ड धकाः नाला कयाः वनेमाःगु स्थिति खने दु गुगु ईयात नं प्राचीन कालखण्ड व प्रयागप्राचिन कालखण्ड धकाः निगू भाग छुटे यात धाःसा अभ बाँलाइगु खने दु।

अ - प्राचीन कालखण्ड

गुगु ई धइगु मानव सभ्यताया सुरुवात छगू कथं मनूत सभ्य जुइ मस:गु कालखण्ड खः गुगु इलय् भीसं मनू छगू थासं मेगु थासय् वनाच्वंगु दइ अलय् छम्ह मनून मेम्ह मनू नाप मिले जुयाः जनावर स्यानाः ला नयाच्वंगु दई व अलय् शिक्षा सभ्यता या विकास मजूगु छगु ईया कालखण्ड खः व । लिपाः वयाः सभ्य जुई सयेके धुंकाः तिनी मेगु कालखण्डया विकास जूगु खने दु । आःवयाः व कालखण्डयात स्वलिक उकीयात न भीसं थुकथं थुइके माःथें च्वं ।

आ - प्रयाग ऐतिहासिक कालखण्ड

गुगु कालखण्डयात मनू सभ्य जुइ सयेधुंकाः याःगु यात नाला वनेमाःगु खने दु । गुगु इलय् सभ्यता छगू कथं विकसित मानव सभ्यताया आकार काल गुगु इलय् छगू सभ्यता निसे इतिहासया पहिचान ल्हातय् लात व नं छगू खः । थौं वयाः विकसित मानव सभ्यता दुने थ्व खँ थुइकीगु खःसा गन भी गन भीगु सभ्यता । थौं या ई तक्कया दुने वया स्वल धाःसा भीसं हे भीगु सभ्यतायात लाकाम्ह प्यंका च्वंगु दु अलय् हाला च्वंगु दु माल माल जितःन पिहचान धकाः । थौं वयाः वहे हाला च्वम्हेसिगु छथ्वः मनूतय्गु पुचः न्ह्यःने आःवयाः भीनं लायेत बेर मदु छाय्क आतक्क इलय् गुलिनं मनूत हाल गुलि न मनूत ल्वाःवल छु थुल इमिसं पिहचान छु खः धकाः ? अले छु ज्यायात पिहचानया लागि ? आखिरे छु खः पिहचान ?

पितचान शब्द या शाब्दिक अर्थ जुइ चिनारी गन व जातीय न जुइफु व सामाजिक राजनीतिक निसें साँस्कृतिक तक्क जुई फु । छु ख:ले पितचान ?

पहिचान धाये मात्र न व ख:िक व छु नं राष्ट्र व राष्ट्रियताया चिनारी लिसें जातीयता न चिनारी ख:। वइत भीसं शाब्दिक रुपं निसे राजनीतिक रुपं थुइका वन धाःसा थुकिया अर्थ फरक फरक वयेफु तर सामान्य रुपं थुइकिगु खःसा पहिचान धालिक छु न जातिया छगू थ:गु ऐतिहासिक अस्तित्व न्ह्यब्वयेगु ज्या गु राष्ट्र विउगु अधिकार खः व खः पहिचान मूलः भुत रुपं। ब्याख्या याना वनिगु खःसा पहिचान धइगु जातीय चिनारी भाषा संस्कृति निसें थीथी जातीया थ:गु भचा बिस्कं कथंया परम्परा रहनसहनया आधार हे पहिचान खः। गन समान जातीय अधिकार निसें थिथि थासय् समान राजनीतिक पहुँच तक्क या अवसर दई । गुगु ई भीत सभ्यताया सुरुवात कालिनसे कान्तिपुरया अन्तिम मल्ल जुजु जयप्रकाश मल्ल या इलय् तक्क दुगु खः व आःमदये धुंकल व जूगु कारण धइगु व इलय् भी भीगु हे दथुई ब्वलना च्वंगु असमान राजनैतिक निसें जातीय विभेद यानाः नं खः गबले व मिले जूसा व मिले मजुइगु व मिले मजुसा व मिले जुइगु गुगु ई या अवस्थाया प्रमाण आतक्क भीगु न्ह्यने दनि व धइगु आः भीगु परिवार दाजुिकजाया दथुई सिमित जुजु वंगु खने दु अले गुकिया फाइदा मेपिन्स कयाच्वंगु दु।

राजनीतिक सुन्यता या कालखण्ड

गुगु ई व कालखण्डयात ब्याख्या यायेमाल धा:सा बि.सं. १८२४ असोज १३ लिपा येँ देय् त्याकेधुंकाः निसें राणाकालीन अवस्था तक्क खः । गुगु इलय् भीगु अधिकारया छगू क्षेत्र घटे जुजु वंगु खनेदु । गुगु इलय् भीत न ब्वंकेत थाय् बिल न ब्वनेकुथी हे चायेक तत्कालीन राणाकालीन इलय् तक्क अज्यागु समस्या उत्पन्न जुल कि भीगु न्ह्यःने भीसं नं ब्वने दत न हालेगु नवायेगु थाय् गुलिन अधिकार दु प्रशासनिक निसे राजनैतिक तक्क व अलय् संबैधानिक अधिकार दक्व राणाकालीन दरबार निसें शाहाकालीन दरबार दुने जक सिमित जुल गुकिं याना धेवा दुपंसनं राणाकालीन व शाहाकालीन

दरबार नाप स्वापू दुपिं मनूत जक थाहाँ वल अले इमिसं ब्वनेक्थि चायेकाः अले इमिसं हे नवाना जुइगु थाय् अले न्ह्याम्हेस्यां न्ह्यागु या:सां नं सहयाना च्वनेमागु ई जुल अले व इलय् प्रजातन्त्र ला दुगु मखु जुल समान समानुपातिक व समान जातीयताया खंला त्वतूसा जिल गुगु इलय् चरम राजनैतिक संकट निसें राजनैतिक दबाब निसें फुक्क शासक बर्गया ल्हातय् ला:गु बले भीसं भीगु लागि छुं यायेमफुगु ई । गुगु ई अज्यागु तक्क जुलिक छम्ह सामान्यत मनून शासक बर्गया विरुद्ध छुं नवाना जुलिक कारबाहीया भागिदार जुइमागु ई जुल । जागिर नःसा आखः ब्वंसा राणाकालीन शाहाकालीन दरबार नाप स्वापू दयेमागु ई । आ: वया: धया दिसं कि थज्यागु इलय् सर्वसाधारण जनता थम्हेस्यां छुं याये धकाः स्वलिक याये मफइगु इलय् । ब्यक्तिगत बिचार निसे राजनैतिक बिचार तक्क शासक बर्गया ल्हातय् ला:गु इलय् भीगु पाखें छुं जुइला पाखे अले धया दिसँ ग्वम्ह मनू गोरखापत्र ब्वनी ग्वम्हेस्यां जागिर नई अले ग्वम्ह मनून लोकसेवा विइ थौं वया: । छु थ्व न छगू भीगु स: थ्वयेके मफुगु त:धंगु कमजोरी मखुला ? गुगु ई यात कया: भी ल्वाना च्वनागुलिं उकि यानाः थाहाँ वये मफुगु जक खला ?

खः अवस्य न आः नं बिचा मयात धाःसा भी लिउने हे लाइगु खनेदु।

आशाया केन्द्र

विसं २००७ सालय् प्रजातन्त्र वयेधुंकाः निसें २०१६ साल तक्क छगू कथं आशाया केन्द्र जुल अथेसां तिब भीत राजनैतिक निसें सामाजिक आर्थिक शैक्षिक अधिकारया लागि लिउने लाका तल व ई छगू अज्याग् ई जुल राणाकालय् ब्वने खंपि दरबार नाप स्वापू दुपिं जक थाहां वल मन्त्रिपरिषदं छु निर्णय यात वहे कार्यान्वयन जुइगु रेडियो नेपालं छु नवात वहे सिह धकाः हालेमागु ई जुल गुगु ई अज्यागु ई जुल छुं जुइला छुं जुइला धइगु छगू सक्रमणकालया अवस्था जुल अले दरबार नाप स्वापू तयाः ब्वने खंपिन्स ब्वनेकुथि निसें थिथि संघसंस्थात चायेकल अले समाजया बिद्वत वर्गत जक उके सिमित जुल सामाजिक आर्थिक राजनैतिक क्षेत्र दुनेनं उमिगु पहुँच उमिगु हे मनूत थाहाँ वन व थाहां वंगु कारण धइगु छगू राजनैतिक निसें शैक्षिक क्षेत्र दुने उमिगु पहुँच ला:गुलि न खः । गुगु ई छम्ह सर्वसाधारण जनताया लागि आशाया केन्द्र जुल ।

पुन:जागरण कालखण्ड

हाकनं भीत सामन्ती जीवनशैली भीत हे लिउने लाकल गुगु ई बि.सं. २०१७ साल निसे २०४६ साल तक्कया अवस्था खः । व ई धाःसा फरक व बिस्कं कथं या ई जुल गुगु ई तत्कालीन राणाकालीन दबदबा लिपा शाहकाली दरबार ला जूगु हे जुल अले राजनैतिक चेतनाया स्तर भचा थाहां वंसा न व ई धइगु छम्ह सामान्य मनूयात म्वाना नयेगु थाय् मजुल अले अधिकार प्राप्तिया हाकनं संघर्ष जुल अले प्रत्येक जनता थुइकल कि आ:ला संघर्ष यायेहेमा: अले अधिकार प्राप्तिया लागि छुं जुई। गामय् सामन्ती सत्ता बढे जुजुं वन धाःसा थन स्विनगः नेपालभाषाया लागि आन्दोलन सुरु जुल राजनीतिक बैचारिक क्रान्तिया निम्ति प्रतिशोध कायम यायेत व अधिकार प्राप्तिया लागि थूसां मथूसां जनता आन्दोलनय् ब्वति काल गोरखापत्र गुगु इलय् नियमित जुगु खः व पत्रिका छगू कथं सिमित शासक बर्ग निसे भचाभचा आख थूपिनिगु ल्हातय् जक लात सडक विस्तार निसे राज्य यागु विभेदया द्यने थीथी साँस्कृतिक निसे सामाजिक मूर्त अमूर्त सम्पदा नास जुंजुं वन सामाजिक आर्थिक क्रान्तियात कया: गुलि न ज्या जुल व दक्व शासक बर्ग ल्हात जनताया मिखा धुलं छ्वाकीगु ज्या जुल । अले जनता आन्दोलन याःसा न्ह्यागु याःसा सरकारी मिखाया दोषी जुल । सडक बिस्तार निसें थिथि थासय् राज्य यागु दमनयात सह यानाः च्वनेमागु ई वल गुकि यानाः बि.सं. २०४६ या जनआन्दोलन सुरु जुल । अले जनता सतक निसे सदन तक्क ल्वात तर विडम्बना संविधान ला वल अले गरिब जनताया सः थकायेगु ज्या धाःसा मजुल । न्ह्याबले बौचाया बौचा हे जुल । गुगु कालखण्ड आखः ब्वना तःपिनिगु ल्याखं अप्वः दसां न सुनानं छुं यायेमफुगु ई जुल । प्रजातन्त्र ला वल व नं छगू सिमित बर्गया लागि गरिब किसान उमिगु लागि धाःसा मखु सरकारी जागिर नल सिमित बर्ग थःथ मनूया ल्हातं राणाकालीन पञ्चायत काल दुने छुं याः पिन्सं जक नये खन तर आशाया मत धाःसा गबले मसित अले स्वनिगलय् नेपालभाषा बाहेक मेमेगु भाषं ज्याखँ यायेत तत्कालीन इलय् जूगु ब्वनेमखंगुलि यानाः व शैक्षिक निसें राजनैतिक क्षेत्र दुने पहुँच मगाःपिन्त थाकुया वल । अले अल्पसंख्यक मुस्लिम दुर्गम निसें अज्याःपिन्त सरकारी कोटा दुने थाय् मन्त । थीथी इलय् जनता स्वयं शोषित जुईमाल गबलें सडक बिस्तारया नामय् सा गबलें जग्गा अधिग्रहणया नामय् अज्यागु अज्यागु केसं जनता पिडित जुइ धुंका: हाकन छक्व सत्ता प्राप्ति व समान राजनीतिक पहुँचया लागि जनता हाकनं आन्दोलनयात । अले जनयुद्ध सुरु जुल गुगु ई यात थुकथं थुइका वनेमा:गु खने दु।

अधिकार प्राप्तिया लागि छगू कालखण्ड

गुगु ई २०५२ फाल्गुन १ निसे आतक्कया अवस्था ख: गुगु ई अथेयाना वन कि गुगु इलय् २०४० सालं एसएलसी सिध

पिं य्वात निसे कम्य्निस्ट राजनीतिक विचार नाप स्वाप् द् पिं ल्वा:वन अले थूपिन्सं जक मखु कि सामान्य रुपं शासक बर्गया शोषित जनता थःग् तनावंग् अधिकार प्राप्तिया लागि संघर्ष यात । अज्या:ग् ज्या विसं २०६२/६३ या जनआन्दोलन लिपानं न्ह्याना च्वंग् दिन स्वनिगलय् सन् २०१६ व २० १७ या डाटाबेस अनुसार मूल:त स्पष्ट रुपं नेपाली थूपिं व खस नेपाली भाषं सरकारी ज्या याना वनेफ्पिं जम्मा जिम्म याना २३५ प्रतिशतया हिसाब प्रौढ संख्यात द् अले राजनीतिक रुपं । पहुँच गा:पिं भान ४७५ प्रतिशत जक द् ग्ग् भीत विडम्बनाया खँ खः। थौंया ई तक वयाः नं थथे ज्इ धइग् साह्रै बामलाग् पक्ष खः छाय्कि भीसँ आःहे वनाः स्थानीय तह निसे सर्वसाधारणया तह तक स्वल धा:सा देश संघियता द्ने वन धका: थूम्ह मन् ग्वम्ह द् ? २५ व ३० व ४५ छु थज्यागु तालं भीगु स्वनिगःया भविष्य बाँलाई ला ? थ्व ला अवस्य न बाँलाई मख्। आ:वया ज्ज्ं स्मार्ट सिटि हाइटेक डिजिटल सिटिया नामय भीत भन भन लिउने लाके धुंकल अले संघीयता छुगु सिंहदरबारया गेट न्ह्यने दनाच्वंम्ह गेट पाले थें ज्इ ध्ंकल छु थ्व भीग् विडम्बना मख्ला । खः अवस्य नं । भीत ग्लि अधिकार बियां तःग् द् धकाः भीसँ हे मसिउनि आतक्क । सामाजिक आर्थिक निसे राजनीतिक पहुँच यात कया: आतक न प्राज्ञिक निसें राजनीतिक बहस तक जूग् खने मद् । देश संघीयता द्ने वने ध्ंकल अथेसां तबि भी भीग् हे तजिलजिया चने च्वंना: हाला च्वना तिनी कि संघीयता माल भाषिक अधिकार माल धका अले धया च्वना समानता ग्व धकाः । स्थानीय तहया च्नाव सिध:ग् ता:ई मद्नि आतक्क न छि येँया प्रत्येक त्वालय् वनाः न्येन धाःसा स्वनिगया गल्ली गल्ली चाहिल धासा स्वनिग:या बासिन्दा न संघीयता थू नं अधिकार प्राप्ति या खँ। असनय् दथुइ जुइगु भाषण धईगु ला लाता केरा स्वः थें जक खः । कन्हे वयाः स्विनगःया ब्यस्त बजार असं वंघः न्ह्याय्कं त्वाः द्ने स्मार्ट सिटिया नामय् सडक विस्तार ज्लिक ग्व:म्ह नेवा:त हाली १२३ व १११ व ४५ छ थुलि जक भीगु सः थाहाँ वइला सिंहदरबार न्ह्यागु नं निर्णय याःसा सह याना च्वनीग् बानि छ भीत अधिकार वइला ? भीसं आः वयाः सामान्य रुपं आखः मसःपिं जनतायात कःघाना नं थ:ग् अधिकार निसे राजनैतिक निसे थिथि जनताया पहुँच बारे थ्इका बिइमा: कि म्वा: ? याइ न मख् भीसं छाय्कि भीग दाज्किजाया दथुइ ल्वापु थनाः भी ल्वाना च्वंगु दइ छु थ्व भीग कमजोरी मखुला ? गबलय् पारिवारिक विभेद सा गबले सामाजिक विभेद, गबले तक थथे?

तिमी बिना

तिमी बिना म कसरी बाँचु भनन तिमीलाई म कसरी बिर्सु भनन याद आउछ तिम्रो मलाई धेरै धेरै जब तिम्रो तस्बिर छुन्छु आखाँ रसाउछ धेरै

टाढा टाढा जानु थियो भने किन माया दियौ धेरै रुक्नु नै थियो भने आखिर किन हसायौ धेरै याद आउछ तिम्रो मलाई धेरै धेरै जब तिम्रो तस्बिर छुन्छु आखाँ रसाउछ धेरै धेरै

सपना कहिले बिपना हुन्न भने किन सपना देखायौ धेरै थाकिसकेको मेरो जिबनमा आशा किन दिलायौ धेरै याद आउछ तिम्रो मलाई धेरै धेरै जब तिम्रो तस्बिर छुन्छु आखाँ रसाउछ धेरै धेरै



युमेश श्रेष्ठ टेक्सास, अमेरिका





शिलापत्र र त्यसको महत्व

कण्डै २५५ बर्ष पुरानो उक्त शिलापत्र कण्डै एकफूट आधा लम्बाई र एकफूट चौडाईको छ । उक्त शिलापत्र रहेको माथि कलाटमक तोरण, चारैतिर पाला बत्ती र खम्बाहरू, दुईवटा सिंतका प्रतिमा सितत एउटा पाटी घोप्ट्याईएको ढुंगा रहेको छ । उक्त ढुंगालाई नै **औरबको** रूपमा पूजा गरिन्छन् ।

प्रकाशमान श्रेष्ट सक्व. नेपाः

॥ ॐ अद्य ब्रम्हणोत्याद्वीतीय पराधे श्वेत बाराह कल्पे बैबश्वत मन्वन्तरे अष्टाबिसंति मसे चत् ज्गसेकरे पथ (म) पादे जाम्ब्रिपे भारत खण्ड भारतबर्षे आर्य्यावर्ते देशते दक्षिन पादे नेपाल मण्डरे बास्कि क्षेत्रं श्री ३ पश्पित संनिधाने वाकम्एयां पूर्ब्वे क्रे श्री ३ स्वयम्भ् चैत्र स्थाने श्री ३ संकराप्री पट्टने श्री ३ ज्योति लिग स्य पाब्द मुले थिभैर्व पुत्य मौम । उत्तरायन सम्बत् ८८३ बैशाक शुक्ल पक्ष पंचमि मुग शिर नक्षत्र अतिगंद योग सोमबार सरे मेख रासि गते सवितरे मिथ्न शाहीगते चन्द्रमणि ॥ तस्मिन पब्बीदिने श्री ३ महाराजिधराज श्री २ जय प्रकाश मल्ल देव थाक्रस्य विजय राज्य श्री को मो ३ जे देशया भंसार क्षेंया राजमंदिर पिता पिउनारायण मातृ रामायनि प्त्र भाज्क्ट् भाज्या धनरश्मी प्त्रि धनधक्न प्त्र दयानारायण पिता भिंख्वार प्रतितामह जथानाम्ने स्वर्गलोक बिष्ण्लोक शिवलोक भोग म्क्तिकामनार्थ शंकराप्लि स्थाने साखातोरस मंदवस्वी स उद्धाल याडन थ्वया नामनं नाम सादोर बुरो ३ खतिंदोर बुरो ३ इताख्ल १ ब्र २ थ्व ते ओरसान कायाओग्थि जसनिसेन बर्ष पतिं हाने माल ज्रो" श्मं ॥ नित्य पुजा याये मार मत विय न्हिथं मार जुरं ॥॥

यो माथि उल्लेख गरिएको कान्तिप्रका राजा जय प्रकाशमल्लको राज्यकालमा साँखु शखरापुरमा राजप्रतिनिधि स्वरुप कान्तिपुरका भंसार घरका राजभण्डारी परिवारलाई नियक्ति गरी पठाएपछि उनीहरुले पाउने खान्की खेत, घर उपभोग गरि उक्त खेतलाई ग्ठीमा परिणत गरी मन्दिर पाटीपौवा, सत्तल, डबली मर्मत गरी बार्षिक पूजा, भजन गुठी चलाउनलाई आयस्ताको रुपमा राख्ने चलनको यौटा शिलापत्र हो।

उक्त शिलापत्रमा भण्डै दश हरफ सम्मन संस्कृत भाषामा क्ँडिएका अक्षरहरु छन् भने त्यसपछिका नेपालभाषाका त्यतिबेलाको बोलिचालीको भाखामा लेखिएका छन् । प्रचलित नेपाल लिपिको स्न्दर अक्षरमा क्एँिको उक्त शिलापत्र सांख्को साल्खाटोल स्थित भिंलोह स्थानमा जलहरी सहित राखिएको छ।



उक्त भिंलोहलाई स्थानीय भाषामा भिंम्हद्यः अर्थात साखाभिंद्य भनिन्छ। उक्त भिंलोहलाई बडादशैंको महाअष्टमी कृछि भ्वय्को राती तलेज् मन्दिरबाट एउटा बलिबोका सहित पूजा गर्ने प्रचलन छ । प्रत्येक महिनाको पर्वमा भजन किर्तन गर्नुपर्ने, शिवरात्रीमा ध्नी बालेर होली रागको गीत गाउन पर्ने परम्परा रहेको छ भने त्यस भजन गुठीको बन्दोबस्त स्थानीय बासी खलकहरुले सञ्चालन गर्दै आईरहको छन ।

शिलापत्रमा उल्लेख गरिए अनुसार सादोल खेत ३ रोपनी, खितंदोल खेत २ रोपनी इताखेल खेत १ रोपनी मध्ये २ रोपनी खेतको आयस्ताले वर्ष वर्षको पूजा, बत्ती, भोज चलाउनु पर्ने र



दैनिक बिहान बेलुका पूजा गरी बत्ती बाल्नु पर्ने ब्यहोरा उल्लेख गरिएको छ ।

गुठी पूजा र त्यसको आयस्ता बन्दोबस्त गर्ने दाताका रुपमा शिलापत्रमा तीन पुस्ते नामावली समेत उल्लेख गरिएका छन्। साथै आफ्नो थातथलोको समेत लेखिएको छ।

"जें देशया भंसार क्षेंया राजमंदिर" भिन कान्तिप्र देशको भंसार घरका राजभण्डारीहरु ऋमशः पिउनारायण ब्बा, रामायनी आमा उनीहरुको छोरा ब्हारी भाज्क्त् र धनरश्मी र छोरी छोरा धनथक्न, दयानारायणहरुले आफ्ना स्वर्गबासी बाजे बराजुहरुले स्वर्ग लोक, बिष्ण्लोक, शिवलोक बास पाई म्क्ति पाउन भनि कामना गरिएका स्न्दर अक्षरबाट शिलापत्रमा कुँडिएका छन्। भण्डै २५५ वर्ष प्रानो उक्त शिलापत्र भण्डै एकफुट आधा लम्बाई र एकफूट चौडाईको छ। उक्त शिलापत्र रहेको माथि कलात्मक तोरण, चारैतिर पाला बत्ती र खम्बाहरु, दुईवटा सिंहका प्रतिमा सिहत एउटा पाटी घोप्ट्याईएको ढुंगा रहेको छ। उक्त ढुंगालाई नै भैरबको रुपमा पूजा गरिन्छन्। र सो भैरबको मूर्ति अति नै डरलाग्दो र भयानक भएकोले घोप्ट्याईको पनि भनिन्छन्। उक्त भैरब स्थानलाई सांखुको बंशावलीमा श्री श्वेत भैरब ब्रम्हायणी पीठ भनि उल्लेख गरिएको पाईन्छ। भक्तपुरबाट सांख्मा नवदूर्गा नृत्य ल्याउँदा उक्त स्थान वरीपरि क्मारी त्लेग्, न्याःलाकेग्, थ:प्याखँ ल्हुइकेग् कार्य गरिन्छ।

शिलापत्रमा चारवटा प्रतिमाहरु पनि राखिएका छन् । उक्त प्रतिमाहरुको नामावली अलि अस्पष्ट भएपनि कुँडीएका अक्षहरुमा मिख्वा पिउनारायण ॥ नारायणी मपि ॥ ब्फिन्छन् । साँखुको साल्खा टोलमा मात्र भण्डै २६ वटा (छब्बीस) ढुंगामा क्डीएका अभिलेखहरु पाइन्छन् । जसमध्ये लिच्छिवी कालीन महासांधिक भिक्ष् संघ उल्लेख गरिएको उत्तर ब्राम्हीलिपीको शिलापत्र एक सहित, तोरण अभिलेख, डबली अभिलेख, अमृतमल्ल अभिलेख, लक्ष्मिनारायण मन्दिर अभिलेख, बाफ: गणेश मन्दिर अभिलेख, महादेव, भवाला अभिलेख, ज्योतिलिंगेश्वर महादेव स्थान अभिलेखहरु महत्वपूर्ण अभिलेख रुपमा इतिहासमा उल्लेख छन्। इतिहासहरुको आँखाको ताराको रुपमा रहेको साँखु, सक्वदे: शंखपुर आदि नामले इतिहासमा लेखिएको पाइन्छन्। गोपालराज बंशावली देखि हालसम्मका नेपालमण्डलको इतिहासमा साँखुको शिलापत्र र नाम उल्लेख नगरिकन इतिहास पुरा भएको मानिन्दैन। किनभने रोम भन्दा सातसय (७००) बर्ष अगाडि नै सभ्यताको केन्द्रको रूपमा बिकशित नगर शंखको आकारमा मंडलाकार भित्र अष्टमात्का, अष्टभैरव अष्टविनायक, ढ्ंगेधारा, डबली, पाटी पौवा सहित नेपालको पुरानो जिवीत देवी क्मारी पूजा र जात्रा गर्ने प्रचलन रहेको स्थान हो । साँख् गेटवे टू टिवेत ट्रेडवे टू टिवेत पनि हो।

लिच्छिवी काल र मल्लकालमा अति विकिशत मानिएको साँखुमा अमृतमल्ल राजाले राजधानी समेत बनाई राज्य गरेको ने.सं. ६७९ सालको शिलापत्र सुरक्षित छन्। जविक अन्य कुनै स्थानमा हालसम्म अमृतमल्ल राजाको कुनै कतै वर्णन छैनन्। त्यस्तै साँखु दुगाहिटी टोलको यौटा लिच्छिवी कालिन अभिलेखमा वामनदेव माहाराजाले राज्यगिर पाटीपौवा, कुवा, इनार निर्माण गरी धेरै जग्गा आयस्ता राखिएको ब्यहोरा भेटीएका छन्। जुन वामनदेवको अन्य शिलापत्र हाल सम्म कतै भेटिएका छैन।

वं स्वस ग्वल अधिक सं व

त् न्यशसः रगुपति रु द

र देव राजा विजयरपत्वं

अनुवादः ॐ ने.सं. २९३ (बि.सं. १२२९/३०) मा रघुपित रुद्रदेव बिजय राज्यमा (यो स्तम्भ राखिएको हो) यो अभिलेख साँखुको बज्रयोगिनीमा प्राप्त नेपालकै नेपाल भाषामा लेखिएको सर्वाधिक पुरानो अभिलेख मानिन्छन्। इतिहासकारहरुको लागि यो अभिलेख अति महत्वपूर्ण जनभाषाले लेखिएको लिच्छिवी कालीन अभिलेखको रुपमा लिइन्छन्।



नेवाः चित्रकलाय् राजोपाध्याय व पोताय् चित्रया ख्येला

थव पोताय् जक मखु न्ह्रयाम्हेरयां यासां ज्यूजु ज्या खः । थव अलज खँ खः कि ई लिसेलिसें थुकियात लजाा कथं न्हयां यंकेगु ज्या बाँलाक जुल वा जातीय रुपय् न्हयाना वन वा विकेन्द्रित जुया थव ज्यायागु विकास जुल । थुकिया अर्थ थव मखु कि मेपिन्सं थ्व ज्या याये हे मज्यू वा यातिक मिमं जुइ वा मेपिसं याः जु लजेजुइमखु आदि ।

द्विपना शर्मा राजीपाध्याय

यल, नेपाः

चित्रकला मानव विकास नापनापं विकसित जूग् विधा खः। थ्व विधा छग् न्ह्यइप्ग् व सिर्जनशील विधा जुग्लिं मनुया विकासकम लिसें थ्किया रुप नं पाना वयाच्वंग् भितसं खंकेफ्। मिश्रया सभ्यता निसें कया: सिन्ध् व ककेशियनतय्ग् सभ्यता आदि भीसं अध्ययन यायेबलय् थ्किया श्रुवात चित्रं हे जूगु खनेद् । भीगु पूर्वीय सभ्यताया स्रोत कथंया सिन्ध् सभ्यतां नं थ्व खँ न्ह्यथनाच्वंगु दु। उगु इलय् मनूतय्गु अभिव्यक्तिया माध्यम धैग् हे चित्रकला खः, थ्व खँ विभिन्न ईया विकासकमया आधारय् भित्सँ प्रमाणित याये फैग् खँ खः । चित्रकला छग् अन्तराष्ट्रिय भाषा जुग्लिं मानव सभ्यताया विकास नापनापं विविध क्षेत्र, विधा, संस्कार व संस्कृतिइ नं भ्यलय् पुनां न्ह्या:वनाच्वंग् खनेद् । चित्रकला भ्वँतय् वा कापतय् च्वयेग् जक मख् थ्व व्यापक अर्थय् छयेलाब्लाय् वयाच्वंग् खनेद्।

मानवया हरेक गतिविधिइ कलाया उलि हे आवश्यकता दु, उकें धयाःतःग् द् कि

"साहित्य, संगीत, कला विहीन साक्षात् पश् प्च्छ विषाणहीन"

(चाणक्य नीति)

अर्थात् साहित्य, संगीत व कला विहीनम्ह (मद्म्ह) मनू न्हिप्यं व विष मदुम्ह पशु सरह खः।

भीग पूर्वीय मान्यता अनुरुप हरेक व्यक्तिगत व सामूहिक ज्याभावलय् कलाया उलि हे आवश्यकता द्।

थ्व हे अनुरुप भीसं भीगु जनजीवनया हरेक क्रियाकलापय् साहित्य, कला व संगीतयात उच्च प्राथमिकता बिया: थ:ग् मूर्त व अमूर्त सम्पदायात सम्बध्द याना वयाच्वनाग् खँ न्हिया जः थें हे स्पष्ट जूगु खँ खः।

लोककला (Folk Art) लोकय् थी थी थासय् थी थी कथं खनेदयाच्वंग्, लोक जीवनय् छयेलाब्लाय् वयाच्वंग्, परम्परां निसें छग् प्स्तां मेग् प्स्तायात लःल्हाल्हां वयाच्वंग् तर थ्किया सर्जक स् खः धैग् स्नानं मस्यूग् कला धकाः थुइके फै। लोक परम्परां निसें मानय् यानावयाच्वंग् धर्म लोकधर्म अन्तर्गत थःथःग् कथंया विश्वास दै, ग्ग् प्राचीन कालंनिसें थौंतक्क नं प्रचलित जुजुं वयाच्वंगु द्। लोक विश्वास अन्तर्गत विश्व ब्रम्हाण्ड, प्रकृति, पश्पंक्षी, सिमा, न्हि, चा, म्हगस, तू मतू, त्य:मत्य: आदिया बारे लोक प्रचलित विश्वास व भूत प्रेत, बोक्सी, जाद्, धामी, भाँकी, द्यः वइगु आदि जन विश्वास व थ्व नाप सम्वन्धित लोक व्यवहारत ला:वइ। लोकरीति व लोक ब्यवहारय् भीग् जीवनय् हनीग् संस्कारत, नख:चख:, धलं दनेग्, अपसँ च्वनेग्, पूजाविधि, सम्मान व अभिवादनया बिधि वा धर्म, विश्वास व मान्यताया अभिव्यक्तित लाः वइ। शाब्दिक वा कलात्मक व ब्यवहारिक अभिव्यक्तिया रुपय् थ्व आस्था विश्वास व मान्यतात छ्रयलेग् ज्इ । थ्किया पलेसा छुं नं कथंया आशा याइमख् बरु धर्मया नामय् थम्हं फक्व योगदान बीग् चलन भीथाय् जक मख् मेमेथासय् नं यक्व खनेद्।

थ्व हे लोककलाया दुने भीग् चित्रकला संस्कारया माध्यमं म्वानाच्वंग् द्। भीग् संस्कारय् कलाया यक्व थाय् द्ग् खँ भीग् हरेक ज्याभावलय् प्रयोग जुइग् कलात्मक न्ह्यब्वया (presentation) गथेकि भागालिंचा ब्वयेग् (भाल ब्वयेग्), कलात्मक श्रृंगार (सँ प्याकेगु), कलात्मक पूजाआजा (आगम), कलात्मक रहनसहन (त्य: मत्य), ब्साखा वा इहि याइबलय् फीगु लँ, तिसा विशेष (चन्द्रसूर्य अंगू, श्रीअंगू, प्राण अंगू, भुक्तिचा पुइग्) आदिं प्रष्ट याः। उकीमध्ये चित्रकला नं छगू विधा खः गुिक कि यक्व हे कथंया जनविश्वास स्वानाच्वंगु खनेद्।

परम्परागत मान्यता कथं छुं नं भिंगु वा मिभंगु ज्याय् चित्रकलाया प्रयोग दकलय् न्हापां जुइ। च्वज्या मयासें छुं नं ज्या भीगु संस्कारय् न्ह्याइमखु। पोताय् नं बँय् च्वये धुंका जक मन् वा द्यः फेतुकेगु ज्या जुइ। मन् फेतुकी थाय् पोताय् नं स्वस्ति च्वयाः फेतुकी धासा तलेजु द्यः दिकीथाय् श्रीयन्त्र च्वइ व कुमारी द्यः दिकीथाय् म्हय्खा च्वइ। सप्ताह आदि याइबलय् सर्वतोभद्र च्वयाः उकी द्यने द्यः स्थापना याइ। अथे हे श्राध्द याइबलय् पोताय् नं थी थी चित्र च्वयाः उकी द्यःने प्रतीकात्मक रुपं पूर्वजिपात स्थापित याइ। भ्वँतय् नं थी थी द्यःयागु चित्र व अष्ट मंगल आदि च्वयाः छायेपीग् याइ। गथेकि जंको, इही, बाह्रा, कय्ता पुजा आदि याइबलय् भ्वँतय् च्वयातःगु चित्र मदयेक मगाः। चित्रयात हे पूजा यायेगु चलन नं दु गथेकि नासःद्यःया स्वंगः मिखा, नागपट, भगवती पट, लक्ष्मीपट आदि। अथे हे मन् सी धुंकाः याइग् हरेक ज्याभवलय् नं पोताय् नं चित्र च्वया तिनि शुरु याइ।

चित्रकारिता यक्व ई न्ह्यव निसें छ्येलाबुलाय् वयाच्वंगु विधा खः। थ्व पोताय् जक मख् न्ह्याम्हेस्यां यासां ज्यूग् ज्या खः। थ्व अलग खँ खः कि ई लिसलिसें थुकियात लजगा कथं न्ह्याका यंकेग् ज्या बाँलाक जुल वा जातीय रुपय् न्ह्याना वन वा विकेन्द्रित जुया: थ्व ज्यायागु विकास जुल । थुकिया अर्थ थ्व मखु कि मेपिन्सं थ्व ज्या याये हे मज्यू वा यातिक मिभं जुइ वा मेपिसं या:गु लगे जुइमखु आदि । थ्व ला छगू माध्यम खः कि गुम्हसिनं गुगु ज्या यानाच्वन उगु जातियात आर्थिक रुपं सशक्त जुइका तयेगु व सामाजिक रुपं छुगू थाय् बिया सम्मानित जीवनयापन यायेगुलिइ तिबः बिया तयेगु । गुगुं नं जाति विशेषं वा पुचलं छुं नं ज्या यानाच्वंगु त्वःतिगु अवस्थाय् अन यक्व विचलन वइ वा व विधा हे न्हनाः वनी । उकियात निरन्तरता बीगु खःसा मेगु जाति वा पुचलं मयासे जी हे मखु। उिकं थ्व विधा नं अथेहे छुगू म्वाका तये मा:गु विधा जूगुलिं वा सामाजिक व साँस्कृतिक महत्वं जा:गु विधा जूगुलिं थ्व विधायात म्वाका तयेगु ज्या सकल गैर पुँतय्गु नं खः।

भीगु समाजय् चलय् जुयाच्चंगु चलन अनुसार गुगुं नं ज्याय् न्हापां सुचुकुचु यानाः च्वज्या हे यायेमाः । थ्व हे भ्त्वलय्

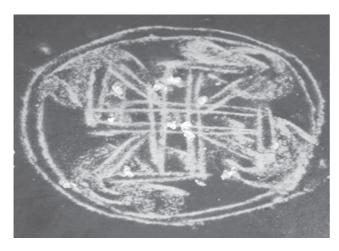
भ्तीसं याना वयाच्वनागु च्वज्यायागु प्रतीकात्मक अर्थ छु खः, भीतं याना वयाच्वना, यायेमाः धका धाःगु भरय् याना वयाच्वना तर उकीया अर्थ गुलि छु धका मस्यू । धार्मिक, सामाजिक ज्याभ्त्वः, विधिविधान व घटना आदिया लिज्या (record) कथं ल्यंका तयेगु तातुना कथं चित्रकलाया प्रयोग जूगु व द्य: म्हसीकेत वयागु ध्यान कथं मूर्ति दय्केया निंतिं व चित्र हे दयकेया निंतिं चित्रकलाया प्रयोग ज्याच्वंग् खनेद्। चित्रकला याकनं नाशवान जुइगु जुया थुकियात पवित्र रुपय् संस्कारय् छ्येलाः ताः ई तक म्वाका तःगु जुइमाः धैगु थ्व पंक्तिकारया बिचा: ख: । थ्व हे संस्कारय् म्वानाच्वंगु भीगु चित्रकलायात सलंसः दं न्ह्यः निसें राजोपाध्याय ब्राम्हण वर्ग नापं मेगु वर्गं नं संरक्षण याना वयाच्वंगु खनेदु । हरेक ज्याभ्गवःलय् प्रयोग जुइगु थ्व च्वज्या गुबलें निसें न्ह्यागु खः व थुकीया ल्यूने छु दर्शन सुलाच्वंगु दु धैगु खँ भीसँ सीके मा:गु दु। थुकिया इतिहास बारे खोजपूर्ण अनुसन्धान याये मा:गु थौंया आवश्यकता खः । थ्व भीगु मौलिक कला खः, लोक कला खः थ्किया जगेर्ना भीसं मयाःसा थ्व न्हना वनी।

भीगु संस्कारय् थुलिमछि थाय् कयाच्वंगु थ्व चित्रकला बिधा अति हे गौण नं जुयाच्वंगु खनेदु। भीगु संस्कारय् दिखया दुने याइगु पुजाआजा, नखःचखः, जात्रापर्व आदिइ छयेलीगु व बुसां निसें सी धुंका तक्कंयागु संस्कारय् छयेलीगु चित्रकला च्वज्या भीगु साँस्कृतिक सम्पदा खः। हरेक चीधंगु निसें तःधंगु ज्याय् तक नं अति महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका म्हिताच्वंगु थ्व ज्या थौं संकटय् लानाच्वंगु दु।

चित्रकला धयाकथं रंग छयेलाः भ्वँतय् च्वयेगु जक मखु, पंचरगी, पोताय् छयेलाः च्वयेगु नं चित्रकला दुने लाःगुलिं भीगु न्ह्यागु संस्कृतिइ वा संस्कार यासां थ्व मदयेक मगाः। भीगु संस्कारय् यक्व थाय् कयाच्वंगु थ्व चित्रकला विधा भीगु हे बेवास्ताया कारणं वाय्त्यः फवाय्त्यः जुयाच्वंगु खनेदु। भीत भीगु संस्कार व संस्कृतिइ गर्व जुइमाःगु थासय् अःखः भी हे थ्व ख्यलय् अनिभज्ञ जुयाः विदेशीत विज्ञ जुजुं वनाच्वंगु अवस्था खनेदया च्वंगु दु। उकें थ्व ख्यलय् जक मखु मेमेगु ख्यलय् नं भी भीगु संस्कार व संस्कृतिया संवाहक जक मखु विज्ञ व अनुसन्धाता नं जुइमाःगु खनेदु। भीगु हरेक ज्याखँयागु वैज्ञानिकता विदेशीपिसं मखु भीसं हे त्ययाः हिलमय् ह्वलेमाःगु थौंया आवश्यकता खः।

पोताय् नं दयेकीगु चित्रकला

पोताय् जाकी चुं व हलू ल्वाकछ्यानाः दयेकीगु भीगु संस्कारय् मदय्क मगा:ग् छता साधन खः । भीग् संस्कारय् थ्किया प्रचलन ब्यापक हे जुग् खनेद् । भीग् न्ह्याग् संस्कारय् नं पोताय नं बँय थी थी चित्र च्वयाः उकी द्यःने मन् फेत्काः, द्यः वा पितृ प्रतिष्ठा यानाः प्जा यायेग् चलन प्लांग् हे खः। पोताय् नं दयेकीग् चित्रकला असंख्य द् तर थन म्ख्य चलनचल्ती वःगु वा अप्वः प्रयोगय् वइगु चित्रकलाया बारे जक प्रस्त्ति जूग् द्। थ्व चित्र दयेकाः उकी द्यः वा पितृ प्रतिष्ठा यानाः पुजा याये सिधल कि उग् चित्र बिसर्जन याये मा: । थ्व दयेकेग् आधार धैग् वेदोक्त, तन्त्रोक्त सफ्तिइ च्वयातःग् विधि बिधानत हे खः।



स्विस्तिकासन, मनू फेतुकीगु आसन



पद्मासन् कमलासन, द्यः स्थापित यायेत दयेकीग् आसन



क्वेंचा थी थी द्य:पिन्त वा मेमेग् चीजत दिकेत दयेकीग् आसन ।



चौकी सुकुन्दा आदि दिकेत दय्कीगु आसन। नेवाः चित्रकलाय् राजोपाध्याय

राजोपाध्याय छग् सामाजिक, साँस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक, अध्यात्मिक, अध्यापन, कर्मकाण्ड आदि क्षेत्रय् योगदान बिया वयाच्वंगु अल्पसंख्यक, आदिबासी व लिच्छविकालं निसें सम्मानित जुयाच्वंगु जाति खः। शायद उबलय् राजोपाध्याय धकाः उल्लेख मज्, मेग् हे बिनामं सम्वोधन जुग् खनेद् । मल्लकालय् राजगुरु व राजपुरोहित ज्याः व राष्ट्रया हे मुख्य सल्लाहकार ज्याः असंख्य योगदानञ बियाच्वंग् जाति ज्याः राजोपाध्याय धाःगु धैगु मान्यता दुगु जुल । थुकिया दसु (उदाहरण) यलया राजदरवार न्ह्यने दयेका तःगु कृष्ण देगः, विश्वनाथ देग:, ख्वपया न्यातपौ, येंया ठाँहिटि आदि । थ्व हिसावं राजोपाध्याय जाति वास्तुकला, नृत्यकला, संगीतया ख्यलय् नं उलि हे बिज्ञता हासिल यानाच्वंग् जाति खः। यलया काति प्याखँया निर्माता राजोपाध्याय हे ज्ल व थ्किया दसु थौंतक नं क्येनावयाच्वंगु काति प्याखँ खः नापं यलया स्विनम्ह त्वा:या गयोज्ज्ं हरसिद्धि (जल द्यः) यात वशय् तया: प्याखं सयेका: लिपा हरसिद्धि (जलय्) थ्व द्य: स्थापना

यानाः प्याखं क्यनेगु चलन दयेका थकूगु खः । थ्व प्याखं थौं तक्क नं क्येना हे च्वंगु दिन व गुरुया रुपय् थौं तक नं पुजा याना हे च्वंगु दिन । अथे हे ख्वपया नवदुर्गा प्याखंया गुरु नं राजोपाध्याय हे खः, थौं तक नं गुरुयात स्वाँ तये हैगु चलन द हे दिन ।

राज व उपाध्याय निगू खँग्वः सिन्ध जुया राजोपाध्याय जूगु खनेदु । अ व उ सिन्ध जुलिक ओ जुइ उकें नांया ल्यूने राज व थर उपाध्याय स्वानाः नं राजोपाध्याय जूगु खनेदु । अथे हे उपाध्याययात राजां मानेयाना पदवी ब्यूगुलिं नं राजोपाध्याय जूगु खनेदु । थुकिया प्रमाण स्वरुप न्हापा राजोपाध्याय खँग्वः नांया न्ह्यने तैगुलिं सी दु । गथेकि "राजोपाध्याय देवराज देवनं थ्व जःहु दयेकाः जुरो" धका नेसं ७२३ या ख्वप लाय्कूया न्ह्यने च्वंगु लास्कुध्वाकाया चुकय् च्वंगु जःहुंलय् च्वया तःगुलिं प्रष्ट याः।

आदिम कालंनिसें थन ब्राम्हण शासक जूगु खँ नं थी थी कालकमया थी थी घटनाकमं क्येना च्वंगु दु । स्वस्थानी ग्रन्थया अध्ययन यायेबलय् ध्व खॅ प्रष्ट ज् । गोमा ब्राम्हणीया काय् नवराजयात नागं (किसि) जुजु ल्य:गु खँ भीतं ब्वना वया च्वनागु हे ख:। तर नाग खँग्व:या अर्थ किसि जक मखुसे नाग जनजातियात नं थुइकीगुलिं किसिं मखु नाग जनजातिं जुजुल्य:गुधैगुनं इंगित जू। नेपालय्नाग जनजातिया उपस्थिति लिपा थ्यंकं खनेदुगु खँ उत्तर प्राचीनकालया लिच्छिवि जुजु मानदेवया प्रधान महिषी हे नाग जातिया भोगिनी जूगु तथ्यं थ्व खँ पुष्टि याः । संवत् ४२७ या पशुपति सूर्यघाटयागु अभिलेखय् "श्री भोगिनीति कथितास्य वभूव देवी ३" धका उल्लेख जूगुलिं व भोगिनी लिच्छवि कालया प्रधान महिषी जूगु खँ पुष्टि या:गु दु। न्ह्यागु जूसां थुपिं खँतसें न्हापा थन ब्राम्हण शासक जूगु यथार्थता क्यंगु दु व थुकिया कारण व ब्राम्हणया सन्तानतय्त लिपा वया राजोपाध्याय धाःगु खँ परिलक्षित जू।(जोशी: ७)

न्हापा राजोपाध्याय धायेगु चलन मदु, उपाध्याय जक धायेगु याः।...या अभिलेखय् उपाध्याय हे जक उल्लेख जूगु खनेदु। लिपा जक राजोपाध्याय धायेगु चलन जूगु खनेदु।

उपाध्याय- ब्राम्हणको सवभन्दा माथिको स्तर । यिनीहरु हिरिसिंहद्वारा स्थापना गरिएको नेपालको प्रमुख देवीको मन्दिर तलेजुमा पस्न पाउँछन्, गुरुको कार्य गर्छन् र पुरोहित हुन्छन् । (लेभी: १५१)

प्राचीन कालंनिसें स्वनिगलय् खनेदुपिं राजोपाध्यायतय्सं थौं तकं नेवाः समाजया छग् महत्वपूर्ण अंग कथं थःगु भूमिका म्हितावयाच्वंगु दु । हिन्दू शास्त्रया ब्यवस्था कथं राजोपाध्याय ब्राम्हण वर्णय् ला: । वैदिक सनातन (हिन्दू) धर्मावलम्वी नेवा:त विशेष यानाः सवर्ण कथं म्हसीका दुपिं स्यस्य:तय्गु पुरोहित्याईं यानाच्वंपिं राजोपाध्याययात देव ब्राम्हण नं धायेगु याः । खॅल्हाबल्हाय् द्यः बाज्या, द्यः भाजु नं धायेगु चलन दु । अलय् खँय्बाज्या मखु धायेकथं नेवाः बाज्या नं धायेगु याः। ख्वपय् स्थानीय तय्सं बःज्, कागती गामय् बामी नं धाः तर थ्व ब्राम्हण खँग्वया अपभ्रंश जक ख:। राजोपाध्याय विशेष यात जक सम्वोधन यायेत छ्रयलीग् खँग्व: मख् । राजोपाध्याय खँग्वलय् दुगु राजा खँग्व:या आधारय् जुइमाः जुजु धकाः सम्वोधन यायेगु चलन नं दु। तर धार्मिक ज्याखँय् थ:गु नां काइबलय् नां नापं देव सोम शर्मणे धायेगु परम्परायात कयाः बिचाः यायेबलय् सोम खँग्वःया अर्थ जुजु नं खः । उकें जुजु अथवा जुजुबाज्या धायेगु चलन छ्यःगु संभावना छखे दुसा मेखे मल्ल कालय् जुजुतय् पुरोहित (उपाध्याय) ज्गुलिं राजोपाध्याय धायेगु चलन शुरु जूगु अनुमान यायेगु थाय् नं गाक्कं दुगु जुल । ब्यावहारिक कारणं राजोपाध्याय छगू थर कथं छयेलाच्वंगु खःसां ब्याक्कं राजोपाध्यायतय्गु कुल छगू हे मखु। राजोपाध्याय समुदाय दुने नं थी थी खलः दु । थुमिगु चालचलन व रीतिरिवाज पाः । गोत्रया आधारय् ब्वथलेगु ख:सा भारव्दाज, गार्ग्य व कौशिक कथं स्वंगू पुच: खनेदइ। (शर्मा: ३८४)

तर थौंया परिवेशय् थ्व जातियात नेवा:तय् दुने हे म्हमस्यूपिं दयेधुंकल धा:सा मेगु जातिं ला म्हसीगु खँ हे मन्त व थौंया राजोपाध्यायपिनिगु थ:गु पहिचानया न्ह्यसः हे मुख्य जुइ धुंकल अर्थात पहिचानया निंतिं हे ल्वाये मा:गु स्थिति खनेदयेधुंकल।

चित्रकलाया विधि

थी थी तन्त्रशास्त्रया आधारय् राजोपाध्यायपिसं थी थी चित्रत दयेकेगु ज्या यानावया च्वंगु दु। मेरुतन्त्र आदिइ आधारित जुया थी थी चित्रत दयेकेगु ज्याय् राजोपाध्याय वर्ग खनेदु। पोताय् नं दयेकीगु चित्रकलाया बिधिइ नं थी थी कथंया खनेदु। मनू सी बलय् छगू ध्वःलं जक पोताय् नं च्वइ सा भिंगु ज्या खँय् निगू ध्वलं च्वइ अथे हे आवश्यक मुद्रा नं च्वयेगु याः। ब्यावहारिक विधि विधानय् खनेदुगु ज्या खँय् नं थी थी कथंया विधिं पोताय् नं च्वयेगु याइ। मूर्तिया अभाव जुइथाय् नं पोताय् नं च्वयाः प्रतीकात्मक रुपं पुजा याइ व बाँलाक रंगं च्वयेगु सम्भव मज्थाय् नं पोताय् नं च्वयेगु याइ।

चित्रकलाया सामाग्री

राजोपाध्याय नापं मेमेपिसं नं छयेलाबुलाय् हयाच्वंगु चित्रकलाया सामाग्रीइ लः, चन्दन, पोताय्, चिकं, रंग, हलिमलि आदि खनेद् । थ्वपिं सामग्री छयेला भीगु संस्कार व संस्कृति न्ह्याना वनाच्वंग् खनेद् । थी थी ज्या, संस्कृति, संस्कार, पर्व, रीतिथिति आदिइ थी थी हे कथंया थी थी सामग्रीं चित्रकला दयेकेगु भीगु परम्परा हलिमय् हे बिस्कं खनेदु।

चित्रकलाया आधार

राजोपाध्यायपिसं दयेका वयाच्वंगु चित्रतय्गु आधार धैगु शास्त्रीय हे खः। शास्त्रं धाःकथं हे चित्र दयेकीग् खः। शास्त्र वचन स्वयाः भतीचा हे उखे थुखे मयासे अनुशरण याइपिं जाति कथं म्हसीका दुपिं राजोपाध्यायपिसं याइगु व याकीगु संस्कार व संस्कृति लोकं ह्वाः नापं मान्य नं जू। पूर्वजिपसं यक्व मेहनत यानाः दयेका तःगु चालचलन रितिरिवाजय् हे आधारित जुया: थौं तक ज्या खँ न्ह्याना च्वंगु दु। (राजोपाध्याय:)

राजोपाध्याय व मेगु जातिया सम्वन्ध

राजोपाध्यायपिसं संस्कार व संस्कृतिइ चित्रकलाया माध्यमं बिया वयाच्वंगु देनयात समाजं उच्च मूल्यांकन याना वयाच्वंगु दु । हरेक ज्या खँय दयेकीगु चित्रकलायात समाजं मिखा तिसिनाः विश्वास यानाच्वंगु धैगु हे ज्ञान व सीपयात विश्वास या:गु ख:। शास्त्र वचन स्वया: भतीचा हे उखे थुखे मयासे अनुशरण यायेगु राजोपाध्यायपिनिगु विशेषता नं खः।

भीगु थें विविधतां जा:गु देशय् छगू लजगा मेगु नापं स्वानाच्वंगु खनेदु । छगू जातिया मेगू जाति नाप अन्योन्याश्रित सम्बन्ध दुग् भीग् नेपाः दे दुनेया जातीय संरचनायात बिदेशीतय्सं थ्यंकं उच्च कोटियागु धका प्रशंसा याःगु दु। उकें थन हरेक जातिया मेगु जाति नापं क्वातुगु सम्बन्ध द्ग्या हुनिं छुं नं जाति बिशेषया ज्या छगू हे जक जाति मुक्कं थम्हं हे जक याये फैगु खनेमद्, थुकिं यक्व जातिया देन दै गथेकि ब्राह्मणतय्सं श्लोकया आधारय् गुग्ं नं चित्रया आधार निर्माण याइ वा उकियात संस्कृतं थ:गु भाषाय् हिला बी व शास्त्रीय मान्यताया आधारय् थुगु चित्र थथे जुइमा धैगु विश्लेषण याना बी धाःसा चित्रकारं उकिया आधारय् रेखाचित्र दयेकाः उकी रंग जायेकेगु ज्या याइ । रंग नं जाति विशेषपाखें उपलब्ध जुइ व रंगय् ल्वाक छ्याइग् छग् प्रकारयागु भोल (सरेस) नं मेगु हे जाति पाखें उपलब्ध ज्इ । उकिसनं न्हापा भों मद्ग् इलय् प्राय धैथें चित्रकला कापतय् दयेकीग् व उग् कापः नं जाति विशेषं हे दयेकी नापं कापः तानय् ग्वयेमाःगु जूगुलिं तान नं जाति विशेषं हे दयेकीग् ज्ल।

राजोपाध्यायपिंत चित्रकला मदयेकं मगाः । लिच्छवीकालं निसें आः तकया ज्या-खँयात बःकया धायेवलय् थ्व खँ ध्वाथ्वीके फैगु खनेदु । राजोपाध्यायिपसं आःतक याना व याका वयाच्वंगु संस्कार व संस्कृतिइ चित्रकला प्रमुख रुपं विद्यमान जूगु खनेदु। उकें थ्व चित्रकला बिधा भीगु संस्कार व संस्कृतिइ यक्व भ्यलय् प्नां न्ह्यावंग् व संस्कारय् छयेला राजोपाध्यायपिसं थ्व विधायात म्वाकाःतय्गु ज्याय् तिवः बियाच्वंगु चकंक खनेदु । राजोपाध्याय ब्राह्मण जूगुलिं जोशी, आचाजु, पुं समाजयात तक नं स्यनेकने यानाः चित्र च्वयेगु च्वकेगु यानाच्वंगुया दसु स्वनिगः दुनेया तलेजुइ च्वंगु भित्ते चित्र, पौभा चित्र, सिथिमन्दः, क्मारी मन्दः वा मेमेग् मन्दः आदिं प्रष्ट याः । थी थी ग्रन्थ व श्रुति परम्परायात संस्थागत यानाः राजोपाध्यायपिसं प् नापं मेमेग् जातियात तक्कं मार्गिचत्र दयेकाः चित्र लेखनया निंतिं तिबः बिया वयाच्वंगु ज्यां संवृध्द परम्परा व संवृध्द संस्कृति निर्माण यायेग्लिइ योगदान बियाच्वंगु प्रष्ट जू। थुलि उत्कृष्ट व यक्व मेहनत तूग् ज्यायात ल्यंका तयेग् निंतिं व लिपाया पिन्त लुमन्ति कथं ल्यंका तयेगु निंतिं थुकिया भीतः छयेलाबुला याना च्वनेमाः । न्हू पुस्तातय्त थुकिया बारे बाँलाक खँ थुइके फत धासा थ्व बिधा यक्व हे च्वन्ह्याइगु खनेदु।

सन्दर्भ सामग्री

स्मारिका, कृष्ण पूजा ब्यवस्थापन समिति, पिम्वहाल, २०६९

हरिराम जोशी, त्रिदेव स्वरुप ब्राम्हण, जोशी, कर्माचार्य,

मनुज बाबु मिश्र, विश्व कलाको इतिहास, सिल्भां लेभी, नेपाल, हिमाल एशोशियशन, २००६ विनोद राज शर्मा, पासूका, २०६३ गोवर्ध्दन शर्मा,

A Memoir SHIVARATRI

(सिला चःह्रे)

I remember one time, a group of us literally dragging a huge Tree that we found in open field, we dragged it all the way to our chowk; no kidding it was about 3 miles. Going for wood hunting was the most grueling part of the day; it demands lots of physical work.

Prazol Maharjan

Dallas, Texas

t's been over 13 years that I have been living in United States. This has been my home away from home. I do not remember, passing a single day without thinking about Nepal. All my childhood memories from home are still fresh, especially; the rich Newah culture; festivals, culinary delicacies, monuments, temples, arts and traditions that make us unique in this world. I feel pride to have been raised in such a vibrant culture and values.

We have numerous festivals for every occasion and time; and different music for every season. I participated in every festival, but the most that stands out even today is, 'Maha Shivaratri', the day we celebrate in honor of Shiv; literally means, night dedicated to Lord Shiv. Shivaratri is celebrated during the month of Magh, as per the Hindu Lunar Calendar. Shiv is also known as 'Mahadev', which literally translates as 'Gods of all the Gods'; symbolizes 'Destruction', a destroyer of the evil, who protects and transforms the Universe. Hindus around the world celebrates Shivaratri in their own tradition. Newah tradition of celebration is quite a unique. I like to take you back into my good old days; and let me try to share how I celebrated this special day and some mischievous things I did as a kid.

Unlike today's generations, I did not grow up being a couch potato, playing X-Box, PlayStation, video games, etc. I've always been a very active and outdoor person. I love socializing with friends, neighbors, playing our ethnic music for fun. I always woke up early on the day of Shivaratri and after my quick breakfast with family, I just sneaked out to the Chowk (common open courtyard in neighborhood) to meet my friends and discuss our activities for this special day.

First thing we would to do was to get a long thick rope and assemble by my house. Then, half of the gang would grab one end of a rope and stand at one side of a narrow road, while the other half would grab another end of the rope and stand at our opposite side. We would literally block the road with the rope and not let anyone pass. Then we would screamed -Jaga! Jaga!! with our lungs out to collect money. We never asked how much we want, simply accepted whatever we were given, and then let the people pass through the rope. There were numerous instances, we got into arguments with people but it did not deter us from doing, what we have always been doing. It's a tradition of Kathmandu and kids would be seen in every block of the road. I honestly have no clue, how this started but it was something I saw, growing up. And we followed the same foot steps to keep this tradition alive.

So that was my first morning ritual of 'Shiva Ratri'. After doing that for few hours, until we all get hungry and tired. Then we would split the money equally, among all of us, who participated. We hardly make Rs. 50 each person. But it was super exciting moment to get that free money. It is definitely not an ideal way to make money but we were forgiven on this

Later in the day, we would assemble again in Chowk to plan on getting things ready for our main program for the evening - Bonfire and Cooking. That was one of the most important parts of celebrating Shivaratri, for the kids in my neighborhood. It is funny, how we never paid visit to the temple; and celebrated Shivaratri.

We would need tons of wood and money to make our evening program successful. So, the elder kids would make plans as where to go and get the woods for free. We would divide us in small, small groups and go for wood hunting. We'd walk for miles to different places and fields in search of woods. Sometimes, we went to the fields and just stole woods and disappear, if no one was there. However, if someone would be there, we would go to them and ask them politely to donate us some wood to celebrate the festival. Most of them would happily donate without any hesitations. I remember one time, a group of us literally dragging a huge Tree that we found in open field, we dragged it all the way to our chowk; no kidding it was about 3 miles. Going for wood hunting was the most grueling part of the day; it demands lots of physical work.

Once we had enough woods, another piece to put the puzzle together would be Money; to buy supplies for cooking. Again, we'd form a small group with our elder kids and go door to door in our community and chant this line numerous times, until we get money.

महाद्योया चिक्ल, गनेद्योया इक्ल, क:नि, म्स्या सिइत सिं निका क्का हीं ! त्योछिं त्यो, बकाछिं त्यो !

We'd keep doing that, until we cover every single house in our community. Most of our neighbours would donate money happily. But no matter what, there is always some bad apples; some neighbors who absolutely would not participate at all and would not donate anything. But that was not an issue for us. We use to steal something from the houses that won't donate. I still remember once, my uncle's friend stole a wooden stairs that later used in bonfire.

By the time we were done with all this drama, it would almost be dusk. Everyone from my neighborhood would come out in the Chowk and offer help to start the event. Some folks would start arranging all the woods; some would bring required utensils to cook. Whereas, some would start doing all the prep work. Literally, it would be the best part of the day to watch everyone helping each other to make the event successful.

Finally, after everything was arranged, some people would start lighting the woods, other will start cooking. We'd be relaxing, basking ourselves in the fire, enjoying the Fruit of our Labor. Man, it was an



Image: Bonfire in front of the Annapurna temple, Kathmandu

amazing experience, to stand in front of huge pile of fire in a chilly night, with my friends and family, while enjoying delicious freshly cooked food. I still long for those fresh haluwa, swari and hot tea. It felt like in a heaven, on every bite of warm haluwa. It would make me forget all the hustle and physical work that I had gone through all day. This was not the end of our program, once food was cooked and ready; we put aside and stuffed in bags and distributed for those household who did donate.

Whole night we enjoy sitting in front of the fire and chat with friends and neighbors. We usually keep standing there until all the woods turn into ashes, which would be almost next morning.

So, this is how I devoted my entire day of 'Shivaratri' to Lord Shiva, without even going to the temple. The wonderful tour inside my memory lane about Newah people and festivals does not end here. I intend to keep writing more to express my experience and interest in the Newah society and Newars. I like to inform the young generations about our unique culture and traditions, especially to them who are living away from native land. I want to stress that it is important for all of us to never forget our roots and our culture. I think it's our duty to pass these stories, and cultures to kids. It doesn't matter, whether you live in Nepal or abroad, you just can't make excuses, there are numerous ways you can educate your kids about the Newah History, Newah Civilization, Nepal Sambat, our music, dance, food, etc. My point here is, 'Don't just Talk the Talk', put your words into action. If you want to save Nepal Bhasa and our identity, if you want to be remembered by coming generations, it starts from you, from your house.



कदम कदम

गणेश्वाराम लाछि ठिमी. नेपाः

सकुनीहरूको रजाईं थियो पितामहको गाउँमा सकुनी सकुनी थिए युधिष्ठीरको ठाउँमा युद्धै युद्धले घेरिएको थियो शान्तिको नाउँमा निमुखालाई पेलेको थियो आफै जिटने दाउमा बजारै भरी लिलाम थियो दौपतीहरूको चीरै चीर कोहिलाई के के थियो घुरुयाहालाई घुसकै पीर ट्यै अएर हुँदैन थियो हात्रे भविष्यको थीर जो मान्छे काँतर थियो ट्यसको हुन्छ नामै बीर रिवडसकेका छन यहाँ गानिधवहरू थाकि सकेका छन् यहाँ अर्जुनहरू मात्र यहाँ मात लाञेका सक्नीहरू

जिटने दाउमा छ घमण्डी कौरबहरू युग फिऱ्यो...। गुरु भक्त अर्जुन हैन जनता भक्त योद्धा बोलाऊ रिवडएको गानिधव हैन धारीलो मिसाडल उठाऊ शत्रु जतिलाई धपाऊ हाती हो देश बचाऊ अल्छी र थकान बिसाऊ जनार्दन जनता जगाऊ छलकपट गर्ने हैन शान्ती र सुशासनले चलाऊ देशले च ाहेको युगलाई सुहाएको परिवर्तनको बाटो बाटोमा पाइला पाइला चलाऊ कदम कदम उठाऊ

धन्यबाद !



केशरमान तामाकार शिकागो, अमेरिका

कलाकार

कोथाय् हुलमुल । सकलें वया पासापिं । न्ह्याबले धैथें वया कोथाय् मनूत मुना च्वनीगु । ममुनीगु नं गय्, आखिर व छम्ह कलाकारला खत । संगीत क्षेत्रया उच्च स्तरयाम्ह छम्ह कलाकार । प्वाय प्वाय वहःया तक्मा जक मखु लुया तक्मां नं छाय्पी धुंकूम्ह ल्याय्म्हम्ह कलाकार - निरज! सकलें निरजया अलबम स्वयेगु धुनय् । मचां निसेंया किपात छसीकथं ब्वया त:गु अलबमय् निरजं फोटो क्यं क्यं कना यन - थ्व जिगु कय्तापूजा बलय्, जिमि पाजुं ज्वनेत ठिक जुयाच्वंगु । ध्व चाहिने न्हापां स्टेजय् दना बलय् यागु । थ्व सभागृहय् जूगु प्रतियोगिताय् न्ह्मप जूगुलि तक्मा क्वखायेकूगु । थ्व लोक म्ये हाला च्वना बलय्या। थ्व।

- अहो ! छं उलिमछि तक्मात गन जक तइ तयालय्। क्यं लय् अय्क छकः पासापिन्त । छु लाका काये मखुथें जिमिसं।
- आसेसा न्हिं तक्मा कया हये।

तक्मा कायेत निरज मांया कोथाय् वन । इताः निलाच्वंम्ह मांम्हं काय् वयेवं निलाच्वंगु ल्हाः तक्क दिकल ।

- मां उखनुयागु तक्मा फुक्क छक: लिकालय् । काय्या खं मांम्ह पक्क जुल । छकःला छुयाय् छुयाय् जुल । नमवासे च्वने मजिया: मांम्ह धाल - लिम्पचा दयेके धुन बाबु । छकलं निरज ज्यः ज्ल ।
- वह:यागु म्वालका, अयसा लुँयागु सां छक: लिकालय् !
- लुँयागु तक्मा नं स्वयम्बरयात सिख: दयेके धुन ।

निरज लाता जुल । मेगु छुं धाये मफयाः माम्हेसित त्वलं जक स्वया च्वन ।

बाल बर्ष

- हजूर न्यागः ध्यबा, हजूर न्यागः ध्यबा । स्वये हे साहु पहः वःम्ह मनूया ल्यू ल्यू च्यादैति दुम्ह मचा हा हां वल । च्यापलाः भित्रपलाखं मयाये धुंकल । अय्नं व मनुखं मचायात मस्वः । थःगु पहलं मताःछु यानाः न्ह्याः वना च्वन । मचा धिताः जुयाः ल्यू ल्यू वनां तुं च्वन । गय् ल्यू ल्यू हाला वःगु स्वये मयलला मस्यु व मनू तक्क दित । मचां आस यात -ध्यवा दइगु जुल । तर ध्यवा विइगुया पल्साय् साहु भोके जुल -
- छु ल्यूं ल्यू वना च्वनागु । ज्या यानाः नये माःका ।
- हजूर मचा धका: द: सुनानं ज्या मब्यू । मचा खँ स:म्ह जुया च्वन खनी। मचाया खंव मनू छभा: पक्क जुल। मचां अय् धाइगु वं मत्ती तकं मत:गु । तर ! मचाया सलं वया न्गःचो छकलं हिल ।
- अय्सा जिं छन्त ज्या छगू बिइका हिं
- ज्यू हजूर। मचा लय्ताल

मचायात ल्यू ल्यू तयाः व मनू साइकल पसलय् दुहां वन । स्वचाः पांग्रा दुगु मस्तय्गु साइकल छगू न्यात ।

- का थ्व साइकल छगु जिगु छेंय् यंकेगु । छतका दां छन्त दइ। ज्यूला?

मचां ज्यू मज्यू लिस: बिया मच्वं । साइकल छक: च्वं निसें क्वथ्यंक स्वयाः मफु मफु ल्हवनाः ब्वहलय् तल । लुकुलुकु व मनूया छेंय् पाखे पलाः न्ह्याकल ।

छैंय् थ्यनेवं व मनुखं थ:गु गार्डेनय् माम्हं नाप ख्याः यानाः म्हिता च्वम्ह काय्यात सःतल - बिनिल । दाय्दं छु हयागु स्वः वा । अबुया सः तायेवं बिनिल मांम्हेसित त्वःताः अबुम्ह पाखे वल । मचां क्वय् तये मलावं भातापातां साइकल साला काल । कयाखतं गयाः सर....रर मांम्हसिया न्ह्योने वन । साइकल गया व:म्ह मचायात न्हिला: मांम्हेस्यां छक: चुप्पा नल । साइकल क्वबुया व:म्ह मचा छतका दां दयेवं दङ्ग जुल । ल्हा:तय् छतका वंगु नोट न्याक्क प्वचिनाः तख्खागु छेया लुखां पिहां वल । लुखाया न्ह्योनेसं छपाः तप्पाःगु साइनबोर्ड ब्वया तल - थुगुसी अन्तराष्ट्रिय बाल बर्ष ।'

ष्ठयाँञ्जेया थः गुरुँ



बिजय बजाचार्य टेक्सास

ज्वजोलपा! हनेबह:पिं सकल भाज् मय्ज्पिं

जि बिजय बजाचार्य युनाइटेड नेवाः युएसएया छयाञ्जे। थौंया ज्याभवस छिकपिं सकल सित द्न्गलंनिसें भिन्त्ना देछाना च्वना । लिसें बह:या हाकलं जिमिगु थ्व संस्था युनाइटेड नेवाः यूएसएया प्रतिबेदन न्ह्यब्वये त्येना ।

डल्लास, टेकसासय इलय् ब्यलय् नेवाःत मुनाः थीथी नेवाः संस्कृतिया ज्याभवः याना वयाच्वंगु खःसा सन् २००२ सालय् भाज् दिपंकर बजाचार्य पाखें न्ह्याका दीगु 'इही' हे नेवाः संस्कृतिया औपचारिक रुपं न्ह्याका यंकेग् ज्या ज्ल । अथे हे सन् २००३ मोहनीया लसताय् भवःभवय् न्यायेकाः नेवाः कल्चरल एसोसियसन अफ टेकसासया गठन जुल । अनंलि सन् २०१० मे ३० ख्न्ह् भीग् सः छिग् नेवाः ज्याभवः Funasia Radio पाखें FM प्रत्यक्ष प्रसारण यायेगु ज्या जुल । इन्टरनेट पाखें नं प्रसारण जूगुलिं लिपा सकल न्येनामि पिसं नं नेवाः संस्कृति, नेवाः म्ये, नेवाः गतिबिधि न्येनेगु हवता: चूलात । अथे हे सन् २०१० स नेपाल नेवा: एसोसियसन - डि.एफ.डब्यू स्वनेगु ज्या जुल । थ्व संस्थां सिमित नेवा: परिवार दने जक थी थी नेवाः तजिलजि सम्बन्धि ज्याभवः न्ह्याका यन । डल्लास, डि.एफ.डब्यू य न्हिया न्हिथं नेवाःतय् संख्या अप्वया वःलिसे सन् २०१४ सं 'युनाइटेड नेवा: युएसए' नामं न्हूगु संस्था जन्म जुल । लिसें थुगु संस्था 501 (C) Non Profit Organization Status य् औपचारिक रुपं दर्ता जुल । दर्ता जुसां निसें थुगु संस्था इलय् ब्यलय् थी थी ज्याभवत न्ह्याका यंकाच्वंग्यात न्याब्वये ब्वथले -

- 9. Ritual Projects (परम्परागत ज्यात) आः तक प्यकवः मंकाः इहि व निक्वः कय्ता पूजा जूग् ज्ल ।
- २. Cultural Projects (सांस्कृतिक ज्यात)
 - (क) दँय् दसं म्हपूजा व नेपाल सम्बत हनेगु ज्या जूगु दु। (ख) येंयाः प्निह

सन् २०१५ निसें दँय् दसं येया: पुन्हिं (इन्द्रजात्रा) त:जिक न्यायेका वया

- ३. Educational Projects (शैक्षिक ज्यात)
 - (क) यूवा Based ज्या भाज् यूस्फ मान श्रेष्ठया संयोजकय् नेवाः मस्तय्त धिमे, मुस्याः व बय् (बांसुरी) स्येनेगु ज्या जुया च्वंगु दु।
 - (ख) भाज् सचेन्द्र शाक्यया नेतृत्वय् य्नाइटेड नेवाः बाय्न्ड नं न्ह्याना च्वंगु दु।
 - (ग) अन्तरिक्रया ज्याभवः व थी थीं बौद्धिक व न्ह्यलुवाः व्यक्तित्विपं लिसें सल्लाह ब्याकेग् ज्या जूग् द्।

Y. Collaboration Projects

डल्लासय् च्वंग् मेमेग् संघ संस्था लिसे जानाः थी थी ज्यात नं न्ह्याका यंका च्वंगु दु। बिशेष यानाः नेपाली मन्दिर लिसे जानाः बुद्ध धर्म सम्बन्धि ज्याभवः न्ह्याका यंका च्वंग् द्। अथे हे ब्लड डोनर एसोसियसन लिसे जानाः हि दानया ज्याभवः नं जूगु दु। यति च्याम्बर कमर्स लिसे पाचिनाः दंय दसं ज्या वयाच्वंगु एसियन फेष्टिबल नेपालया प्रतिनिधित्व यानाः सांस्कृतिक ज्याभवः ब्वयेग् न याःग् द् ।

५. Permanent Project थातंला:गु ज्या द्यो छें नेवा: कम्यूनिटी सेन्टरया अवधारणा कथं भविष्यय् छग् द्यो छें दयेकेगु तातुनागु दु। आ:यात थ्लि धयाः बाये । स्भाय् ।

(The report presented at 1st WNO North American Regional Conference on September 2nd, 2017)

UNITED NEWAH USA

Financial Report 2017

OPENING BALANCE

(i) Cash in Hand

\$2,538.66

Mahendra Manandhar Treasurer

\$9,370.02

(ii) Bank **EXPENSE-AMOUNT ITEMS INCOME-AMOUNT** Souvenir Publication \$1,550.00 \$1,250.00 Organization T-Shirt Campaign \$600.00 \$650.00 AGM & Picnic \$-\$1,242.00 \$2,330.42 **Group IHI Ceremony** \$3,140.00 Yeyaa Punhi (IndraJatra in Dallas 2017) \$4,749.00 \$5,019.08 Mha Puja & Nepal Sambat Celebration \$4,565.00 \$3,349.67 **TOTAL** \$14,604.00 \$13,841.17 ** Financial Report is being verified by Financial Advisor

PHOTO ESSAY: YEYAA PUNHI 2017













PHOTO ESSAY: YEYAA PUNHI 2017















PHOTO ESSAY: YEYAA PUNHI 2017













PHOTO ESSAY: 1st WNO NORTH AMERICAN REGIONAL CONFERENCE













PHOTO ESSAY: MHA PUJA & NEPAL SAMBAT CELEBRATION 2017













PHOTO ESSAY: MHA PUJA & NEPAL SAMBAT CELEBRATION 2017















PHOTO ESSAY: MHA PUJA & NEPAL SAMBAT CELEBRATION 2017















नेवाः की नेवाः हे जुयाः

नेवाः REALTOR® नापं ज्या यायेनु





Have a real estate need? I'm here to help.

- Selling a home?
- Buying a home?
- Investing in real estate?
- Want to become an agent?
- Need lender credit for loan?
- Need down payment assistance?
- Not sure if ITIN can buy home?

- Bad/No credit? Won't qualify?
- Grants for nurses, policemen, firemen, etc?
- Not sure if you should refinance?
- Have questions about mortgage?
- Need a contractor referral?
- Need a lender to buy land? ETC.

What I love about what I do is that an average person sells or buys a home 3-4 times in a lifetime and I get to help them, guide them and advise them through the process!



Sagun "Sam" Shrestha, BSEE, REALTOR®

Keller Williams Realty Arlington

1301 S Bowen Rd Ste 125, Arlington, TX 76013

Cell: 972.666.7072

Email: sagun.shrestha@kw.com

Website: https://sagun-shrestha.kw.com/ Blog: https://sagun-shrestha.kw.com/blog/

Seller Resources: https://sagun-shrestha.kw.com/seller-resources/
Buyer Resources: https://sagun-shrestha.kw.com/buyer-resources/

Mobile App: http://app.kw.com/KW6PZZ8E/ Facebook: http://fb.me/sam.super.agent



R

ROHIN ENTERPRISE PC.

Tax & Financial Service

for appointment 817.986.3900

rohin.enterprise@gmail.com 2938 crocket street Fort Worth, Texas 76107





हिलमय् च्वंपिं सकल नेपाःमिपिन्तं भिन्तुना !

